



December 1973

State of California – The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION

# THE CALIFORNIA HISTORY PLAN

## Volume One – Comprehensive Preservation Program



## DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 2390  
SACRAMENTO 95811



Dr. William Murtagh  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service  
18th and C Streets, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

Enclosed are three copies of Volume One of the *California History Plan*. This first edition of the plan was completed in cooperation with the National Park Service under grant projects 04-70-00001, 06-71-00002, 06-72-00018, and 06-73-00021.

Your office authorized an extension of the due date for Volume Two to March 1, 1974.

Volume Three of the *California History Plan* was submitted to your office for consideration on June 1, 1972.

Work on the *History Plan* (and the survey on which it is based) will continue during the 1973-74 fiscal year using remaining funds and new project grant funds so throughout that period our planning and survey work will have the continuity necessary to further the history preservation efforts now under way in California.

The *California History Plan* has been reviewed by the Secretary for Resources acting for Governor Ronald Reagan and has been approved by the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee of the Department of Parks and Recreation which acts as the review body in conformance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the approved *California History Plan*.

The cooperation of your office has been greatly appreciated. We are confident that our future combined efforts will lead to development of a vigorous program of history preservation in California.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Penn Mott, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

William Penn Mott, Jr.  
State Historic Preservation Officer

## A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S

The Department of Parks and Recreation wishes to express its appreciation to all those who have contributed to this report.

The preparation of this plan was financed in part through a planning grant from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the National Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665).

Permission is granted to reprint any portion of this publication. Credit to the California Department of Parks and Recreation will be appreciated.



# **THE CALIFORNIA HISTORY PLAN**

## **Volume One – Comprehensive Preservation Program**

December 1973

**Ronald Reagan**  
Governor

**Norman B. Livermore, Jr.**  
Secretary for Resources

**William Penn Mott, Jr.**  
Director  
Department of Parks and Recreation



State of California – The Resources Agency  
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**  
P.O. Box 2390      Sacramento 95811

## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
POST OFFICE BOX 2390  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95811



December 14, 1973

Honorable William Penn Mott, Jr.  
Director and State Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
Post Office Box 2390  
Sacramento, California 95811

Dear Mr. Mott:

The California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee has reviewed and approved the California History Plan.

Volumes One and Two will be concerned with policy statements and data of long-range consequence. Volume Three will be concerned with short-range objectives and with anticipated revisions of the first two volumes. The Committee feels the three-volume approach is efficient and practical.

The Committee hopes that this planning effort will bring about a greater commitment toward history preservation in California at all levels of government and also in the private sector.

This Plan has the approval and endorsement of the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee and we recommend that you as State Historic Preservation Officer transmit this document to the Keeper of the National Register.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathryn H. Kaiser".

Kathryn H. Kaiser  
Chairman

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**HISTORY AS DEFINED IN THIS PLAN ENCOMPASSES ALL INTER- AND INTRA-HUMANITIES DISCIPLINES THAT RELATE TO MAN'S PRESENCE IN CALIFORNIA. THESE INCLUDE IN A BROAD SENSE ALL STUDIES THAT DEAL WITH MAN'S PAST, INCLUDING HISTORY AND ITS SUBDIVISIONS, AND ANTHROPOLOGY, INCLUDING ITS FIELDS OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.**



# Foreword

The purpose of the *California History Plan* is to develop an organized system for preservation and interpretation of the state's historic resources. There are thousands of historic objects, sites, and structures in California. Many of these historic features<sup>1</sup> are all that physically remains of an event or activity that played an important part in the development of a local area, the state, the nation, and even other nations.

Although each of these features may have some value in providing evidence of California's history, we must realistically accept the fact that not all of them can be preserved; funds will be available to restore, preserve, and maintain only a fraction of the historic features that will ultimately be identified.

We must, therefore, do our best to ensure that those features selected for preservation are those significant features that most accurately exemplify a historic theme in need of interpretation.

A beginning step in the development of a comprehensive history plan is the compilation of an inventory of historic features. California's inventory of historic features (which is briefly described in this volume) has been published as

Volume Two of the *California History Plan*. It now lists approximately 3,000 historic features, but it is anticipated that the list will ultimately identify about 50,000 features.

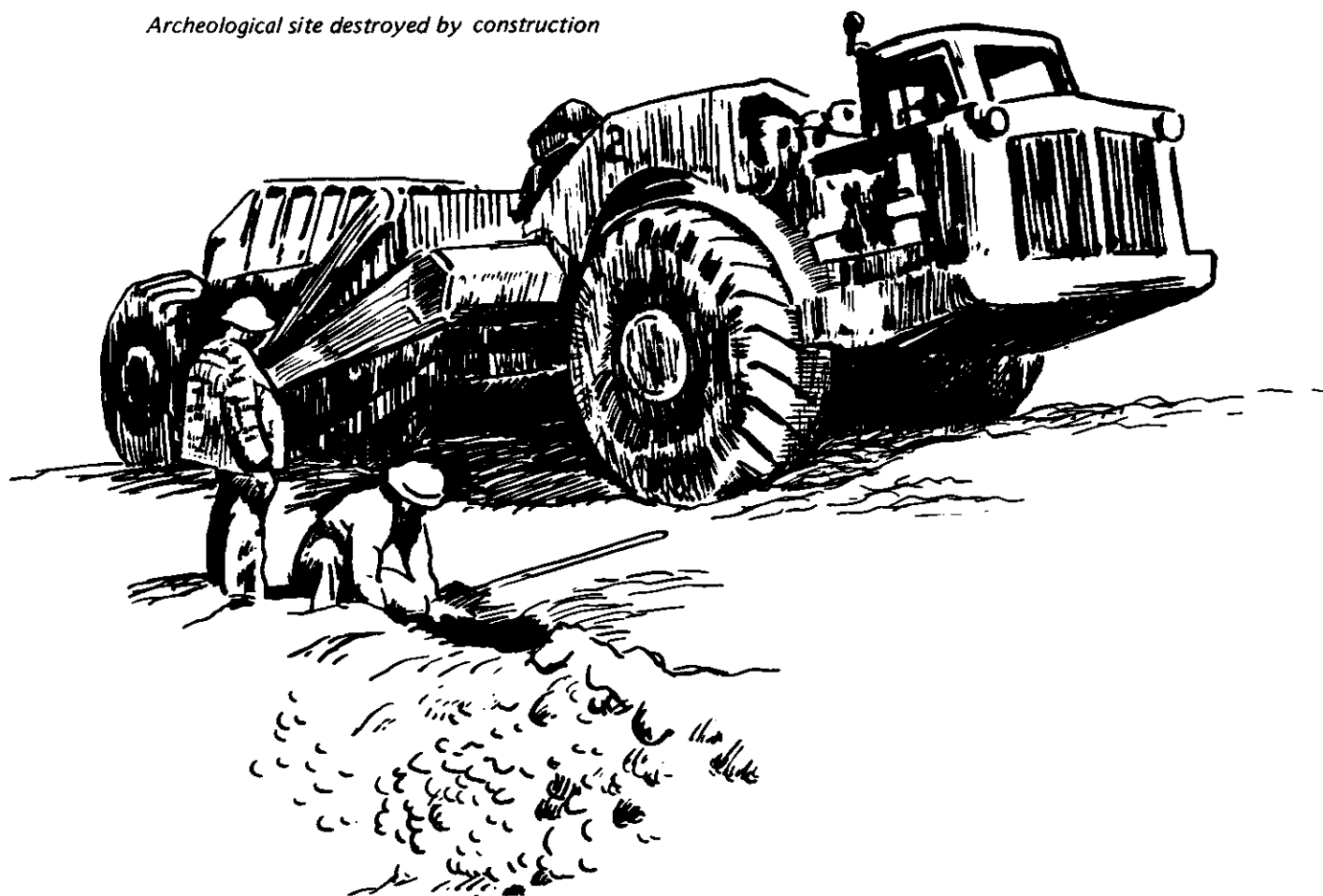
Volume Three of the *California History Plan*, entitled *Annual Preservation Program*, will be published each year as a description of activities planned for the coming year. It will also describe additions to the inventory and any major revisions anticipated for Volume One.

This first edition of the *California History Plan* attempts to establish a logical, orderly process for identification and selection of historic features to be preserved — a process that will be refined and expanded in subsequent editions. The selection process determines what agency — county, state, or national — should be responsible for preservation of a historic feature and establishes a system of theme deficiency analysis to help establish preservation priorities.

It is recognized that these criteria can never be used as a rigid set of rules because each step of the selection process to determine whether or not a feature should be restored and preserved will inevitably demand a judgment — sometimes a subjective judgment — on the part of a historian. However, it is expected that use of these criteria will establish standardized guidelines for use throughout California and will help bring a greater degree of objectivity to the selection process.

<sup>1</sup>The word "feature" is used throughout this *History Plan* to designate any historic site, building, structure, object, district, or the like that qualifies for inclusion in Volume Two, *Inventory of Historic Features*.

*Archeological site destroyed by construction*



# I

## MAJOR PRESERVATION PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



### Findings and Recommendations

The following findings and recommendations were compiled by the staff of the Department of Parks and Recreation. The first recommendations are concerned with government agencies and the private sector.

The last part of this chapter is concerned with the priorities and objectives of the California State Park System's historic preservation program. The specific state projects discussed possess statewide historic significance, as determined by the criteria presented in Chapter VII of this volume, and correct deficiencies revealed in the analysis of theme deficiencies in the California State Park System that is also part of Chapter VII.

The State of California will strive to implement the following recommendations through legislation, through cooperation with federal and local governments, and through work and cooperation with private individuals and organizations interested in the preservation of California's rich historic heritage.

When additional or revised findings and recommendations become necessary, they will be presented in Volume Three, *Annual Preservation Program*.

## FINDING NO. 1

*Groups and organizations concerned with preservation of history in California for the most part conduct their activities independently of each other. There are very few instances of interplay or of research and information shared among such organizations. The only major attempt at coordination was made in 1953 with the formation of the Conference of California Historical Societies, a nongovernmental organization. The Conference membership is drawn from historical societies throughout California, and its aims are primarily to provide a central clearinghouse and coordinating agency for the dissemination of information. However, it has received minimum funding and lacks legal authority.*

*The State of California's history preservation efforts are generally divided among three agencies — the Department of Education, the State Archives, and the Department of Parks and Recreation. These agencies cooperate with one another in history preservation, but since they are administratively separate entities, coordination among them becomes unwieldy. The California Heritage Preservation Commission draws part of its membership from each of the three agencies and provides some liaison services, but its specific mission is to improve the State Archives and its facilities.*

*Many state agencies are affected by historic preservation programs and would profit by an effective, centrally located clearinghouse of information concerning history. These agencies include the departments of Public Works, Agriculture, Conservation, and Water Resources, which are primarily engaged in construction and land manipulation. Other agencies are similarly affected but not to such a great degree. Under the present law, plans for all federal projects and for projects that involve the use of federal funding or licensing must be submitted to the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which reviews the plans to make certain that the projects will not impair the integrity of historic sites. Because many state projects receive federal funding, they, too, come under the provisions of this law (Section 106, Public Law 89-665) and must also be approved.*

*In summary, many public and private agencies are interested in the preservation of historic features in California, but all programs have suffered because of the lack of a single, central coordinating authority.*

## RECOMMENDATION NO. 1

*That the State Department of Parks and Recreation be authorized and funded to assume an expanded statewide role in identifying historic features; in planning for preservation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic features of statewide significance; in interpreting at the historic units within the State Park System the culture of California; and in providing local governmental agencies with technical assistance in the preservation and interpretation of history.*

*It is further recommended that steps be taken within the next five years to create an office of History to centralize all present and future state responsibilities relating to California history, including planning, technical assistance, financial assistance, coordination, research, and the care, treatment, and housing of artifacts and historical objects, and that this office be created in conformance with legislative acceptance of the recommendations of the task force established by Section 5097.91 of the Public Resources Code.*

## FINDING NO. 2

*California history has been studied by various organizations over the past 200 years. Studies have been undertaken by colleges, universities, churches, governments, quasi-governmental agencies, private organizations, and individuals. The information obtained through these studies has been recorded in a variety of journals, logs, diaries, and other publications that are scattered throughout numerous public and private libraries.*

*Most of this information is available to researchers, but there has never been a program for a compilation, analysis, and evaluation of all historical information available about California. One of the best libraries on Californiana (second only to the Bancroft Library at the University of California at Berkeley) is housed at Yale Univer-*

sity in New Haven, Connecticut – 3,000 miles away. Information at the Bancroft Library is usually available only to advanced scholars, and virtually no access to the stacks there is permitted.

*In the early twentieth century, federal and state agencies recognized the need to collect and record historic data not only in California, but throughout the nation as well. Consequently, many historic landmark programs were started, among them the Historic American Buildings Survey, the various national and state landmark programs, and the National Register of Historic Places. The information gathered under these programs is kept separately and is therefore not as useful as it might be if it were kept in one central clearinghouse, where it would all be immediately available to a researcher.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 2

That a program be implemented to analyze, evaluate, and record all available historic data pertaining to California and that this data be collected in a central repository. This information should be rapidly and readily available through the use of computer indexing and microfilm systems. It is further recommended that this program be administered by the State of California as a service to be offered to all political subdivisions and other private and public organizations that want to participate.

#### FINDING NO. 3

*Operating funds for museums will be made available only if public apathy can be overcome, and it can be overcome if dynamic interpretive programs are developed that capture the public's imagination and create a desire for expanded museum facilities. However, such dynamic programs can be developed only by a professional staff with the facilities needed to train museum personnel throughout the state, from administrators to part-time help.*

*The care and treatment of collections (artifacts and historical objects) require special facilities and highly specialized skills and can also be expensive. Some museums with large budgets or endowments have been able to treat and catalog*

*their collections properly, while others, inadequately staffed and funded, are unable to protect their collections from deterioration.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

That the State of California encourage the development and operation of historic museums that serve regional needs and develop an assistance program to assist local governmental or private agencies to acquire and operate such regional museums. It is further recommended that the state assume leadership in monitoring the collection, treatment, and housing of artifacts and historical objects and that it maintain an inventory of such collections, schedule their use and exhibition in museums throughout the state, and provide technical assistance and training for museum operators.

#### FINDING NO. 4

*A statewide survey of archeological sites has never been conducted, although many colleges and universities have conducted independent research programs oriented to their own specific projects. Usually, the results of such research are not shared with others. The State of California has conducted limited archeological survey and excavation programs, primarily on those sites that lie in the path of such public works projects as roads, aqueducts, and dams. The information obtained during such surveys and excavations is generally available, but its usefulness is limited because inadequate staffing has made it impossible properly to analyze and identify the material.*

*Because no statewide survey of archeological sites has ever been made, many local communities are not aware of archeological sites in their jurisdictions, and many such unidentified sites are being destroyed by construction projects.*

*The lack of a statewide archeological survey seriously complicates preservation programs. At present, when asked by local agencies or groups to preserve a newly identified site, the Department of Parks and Recreation is often forced to reach a decision based on inadequate data. Because of the absence of the concrete*



*data that would be provided by a statewide survey, a decision might be made to preserve a site that is far from being the best and most representative of its type; thus, funds and efforts are misplaced.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

That the State of California implement a program to identify and inventory archeological sites, areas, and regions within the state and that the information obtained be computerized, as described in Recommendation No. 2.

#### FINDING NO. 5

*Many valuable historic objects and archeological sites are still knowingly being destroyed by developers. The basic problem is that no state codes exist that prohibit landowners and developers from destroying historic features. The National Register of Historic Places offers some measure of protection to the historic sites, but only to those that involve federal funding or licensing. At present, landowners or developers need only obtain a clearance from their county planning commission and comply with the Uniform Building Code; they are then free to destroy any historic feature on their property.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

That legislation be developed to protect historic features located on private land and that such legislation guarantee the landowner just compensation for preservation action taken under the Code.

#### FINDING NO. 6

*The need to organize and coordinate the preservation and interpretation of California's historic heritage is critical. Much of the planning undertaken thus far by public and private agencies has involved planning for specific historic features, and it has not been part of an overall preservation plan. This lack of overall planning has resulted in helter-skelter efforts that are unrelated to actual local and statewide objectives and priorities.*

*Because of the lack of defined objectives, criteria, and priorities, funds have been expended on projects of less than prime importance while projects that are critical to interpretation of a meaningful history theme have been lost.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

That all historic preservation, acquisition, and development projects of local and statewide significance be subject to the following general priorities:

*Priority 1. Protection of historic features of outstanding significance*

- a. Stabilization of endangered features of outstanding historic significance
- b. Restoration of features of outstanding historic significance
- c. Reconstruction of features of outstanding historic significance that meet a deficiency within the eras and themes described in the *California History Plan*

*Priority 2. Acquisition of private lands (inholdings) lying wholly or partially within historic units or areas and of contiguous lands that are essential to the protection of historic features.*

*Priority 3. Acquisition of those historic features that best meet a deficiency identified in the *California History Plan* and reclassification of such features under Priority 1*

*Priority 4. Transfer of control of historic facilities or objects to the appropriate governmental agency as identified in the "Level of Responsibility" section of the *California History Plan**

#### FINDING NO. 7

*Generally, the history of California is taught at the fourth grade level only, although the California Education Code permits history to be taught in grades one through twelve. High school students are required to take a history-related subject in United States and California*

history and government.

At present, no specific courses in California history and government are required of applicants for a California Teaching Credential; however, it is required that California teachers give instruction in California history. It would seem that institutions that train California's teachers should be obligated to provide those teachers with the knowledge needed to carry out their legally mandated responsibilities and to inspire an interest in history in their students.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 7

That specific college or university level instruction in California history and government be required for all teachers of social science at the elementary and secondary levels in California schools. It is recommended that school districts broaden their curriculums to include required courses in California history and government and that the State Department of Education cooperatively develop and provide resource materials and teaching devices to further enhance all present course offerings in California History.

#### FINDING NO. 8

*California's history is rich and varied. In California, the Indians developed one of the most advanced hunter-gatherer cultures found in the United States. They learned to survive in extremely inhospitable climates—both mountain and desert—and were generally considered the nation's most skillful basket weavers.*

*European contact in California began in 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego. Later, other Spanish explorers—Unamuno, Cermeño and Vizcaíno, to name a few—visited California's shores. Sir Francis Drake also explored the California coast in 1579. All this was before 1607, when Jamestown was established in Virginia, and also before 1620, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.*

*The American era, beginning with the somewhat boisterous arrival of mountain men and '49ers, developed rapidly. California became a leading producer of agricultural products. The*

*motion picture industry developed into a giant, and the state became a major center of the aviation and aerospace industries.*

*Many of the technological and cultural advances interpreted in the Smithsonian Institution had their beginnings in California. And yet the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., is not readily accessible either to Californians or to residents of the other western states.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 8

That an extension of the Smithsonian Institution be established in California to serve the western portion of the United States so that the Institution will provide a balanced access to all U.S. residents.

#### FINDING NO. 9

*Many important historic features that could help correct local, state, or federal history preservation deficiencies are being lost to urban expansion, urban renewal, and land development. Local funds to acquire and protect such resources are limited, and at present, state and federal funds are totally inadequate. For example, under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the federal government apportioned only \$167,197 during the 1972-73 fiscal year for preservation programs in the State of California.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 9

That the federal and state governments increase their grants-in-aid and other funding programs for the acquisition, development, operation, and protection of historic features in California and that they establish a reserve fund for emergency acquisition of endangered historic features.

#### FINDING NO. 10

*In the past, responsibility for preservation of many historic features has been willingly assumed by private organizations and individuals, a trend that should be encouraged. Govern-*

*mental agencies, however, have not responded in a similar fashion.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 10

That the planned preservation of history be accepted as a proper function of governmental agencies at all levels. Agencies at each level must accept responsibility for preservation of historic features that are within their level of responsibility as defined in Chapter III of this volume.

#### FINDING NO. 11

*That restoration of historic features is frequently made difficult by unnecessarily rigid interpretation of building and public health and safety codes.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 11

That a new occupancy section dealing specifically and practically with historic restoration be added to the Uniform Building Code. This new section should meet the intent of protecting public health and safety but should retain enough flexibility to allow restoration of a historic feature while still maintaining its historic integrity.

#### FINDING NO. 12

*Much confusion is now caused by a lack of communication and coordination among local agencies as they enact legislation to protect historic resources.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 12

That an inventory of state and local ordinances dealing with history preservation be conducted by the state and that a central repository of all such legislation be established and maintained by the state for the use and guidance of local agencies when they draft new preservation laws.

### Recommendations for Federal Action

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 13

That the federal government sharply increase the funding available to states and other political subdivisions for historic preservation projects.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 14

That a single federal agency be assigned responsibility for coordinating all federal acquisition and development programs that affect historic resources and all historic preservation grants-in-aid programs.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 15

That the federal government take such steps as are necessary to protect archeological sites and that a policy be established under which federal lands may not be transferred to another owner until a thorough investigation has proved that no archeological site will be adversely affected by such a transfer.

### Recommendations for Action at the State Level

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 16

That the state establish a central agency to be responsible for historic preservation and that this agency be directed to develop procedures to better demonstrate — both to the Legislature and to the public — the cultural and financial benefits to be derived from the preservation of history.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 17

That the State Historic Preservation Officer develop a public information program that will bring current events related to historic preservation to the attention of all interested agencies, organizations, and persons.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 18

That the California State Department of Parks and Recreation increase the staffs at historic parks so that they will have time to research, develop, prepare, and present interpretive programs that relate the history of their units to the flow of both California and United States history and that special consideration be given to interpretive programs concerned with the forthcoming American Bicentennial Celebration.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 19

That the state provide technical assistance to local governments engaged in surveys, inventories, and other activities connected with planning for the preservation and interpretation of history.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 20

That the state expand the appropriate staffs so that historic feature surveys can be conducted on all state-owned lands in accordance with Section 5097 of the Public Resources Code.

#### Recommendations for Action by Local Agencies

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 21

That all local governments develop and maintain a comprehensive history preservation plan and survey of historic features.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 22

That the California Administrative Code be amended to require all county and city general plans to include provisions for preservation of history.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 23

That all county and city governments enact ordinances to protect historic features.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 24

That all county and city governments establish advisory boards to identify historic features and to encourage the preservation of history.

#### Recommendations for Action by the Private Sector

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 25

That history preservation objectives be established and maintained that are consistent with public needs and with the capabilities of the organizations and individuals involved.

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 26

That coordination be maintained with other societies, institutions, or individuals involved in history preservation during all planning processes to ensure that the appropriate features are preserved and that conflicts are avoided.

#### Findings, Priorities, and Project Recommendations for the State Department of Parks and Recreation

#### FINDING NO. 1

*It is difficult to determine the significance of an archeological site before it is excavated, so policies for the protection of archeological sites must be different from policies that would be adequate to protect features of known historic value. Once the historic value of an archeological site has been determined, the site can then be evaluated within the same priority system used for all other historic features.*

*The following recommended policies have been developed primarily for protection of known archeological sites that are now within the State Park System.*

## RECOMMENDATION NO. 1 – Archeological Site Protection Policies

That no site be destroyed when there are other practical and logical alternatives; that an adequately scheduled investigation by professional archeologists be made before destruction of a site is permitted; and that nonscheduled (salvage) archeology be used only as a last resort.

## FINDING NO. 2

*The Department's goal is to develop a balanced program of history preservation in which each historic era and theme is adequately represented. To help achieve this goal, priorities have been established for acquisition, development, and protection of archeological and historic resources. Such priorities will help ensure that the best and most representative historic features of each era and theme will be acquired or retained.*

*It is the responsibility of the Department of Parks and Recreation to establish priorities and distribute funds for preservation of historic features. Except in clearly obvious emergencies, the Department will continue to emphasize higher priorities that comply with the California History Plan.*

## RECOMMENDATION NO. 2 Acquisition and Development Priorities

*Priority 1. Protection of existing features within the State Park System*

- a. Stabilization of those features of statewide significance that will be lost if funds are not allocated to protect them
- b. Restoration or reconstruction of those features of statewide significance located within the State Park System that are needed to correct deficiencies within eras or themes described in this volume and in Volume Two of the *California History Plan*

*Priority 2. Acquisition of private lands lying within existing historic parks (inholdings) and*

*contiguous lands needed to protect the park boundaries or preserve the integrity of the surrounding environment*

*Priority 3. Acquisition of historic features that help correct a theme deficiency*

- a. Endangered features with high visitor attendance potential and integrity that would help correct a theme deficiency
- b. Historic features of at least state-level significance, located in both urban and rural settings, that would help correct a theme deficiency

*Priority 4. Transfer of those historic features that are not of statewide significance to appropriate agencies that have demonstrated an ability to administer the features adequately and acquisition of features of statewide significance that are now being held by governmental agencies of other than state level*

## FINDING NO. 3

*Too often in the past, historic preservation programs in the Department of Parks and Recreation have been proposed, prepared, and implemented without benefit of long-range planning. Acquisition and development have proceeded without adequate information concerning the feature involved, without assurances that development of the feature did indeed correct an existing theme deficiency, and without an objective determination of the level of the public agency that should logically assume responsibility for preserving the feature. Comparisons have seldom been made with other similar historic features in terms of integrity, theme deficiencies, public access, or operational requirements. Too often decisions on preservation and interpretation have been made on the basis of emotion rather than logic.*

## RECOMMENDATION NO. 3

That any new acquisition, development, or interpretation of historic features within the California State Park System comply with the



*California History Plan* and its project selection process. Compliance with the *California History Plan* is based on four major criteria:

- a. The level of historic significance is at least statewide.
- b. Acquisition, preservation, and interpretation of the feature will help correct a theme deficiency.
- c. The level of responsibility for preservation of the feature has been determined.
- d. The best possible feature for preservation has been selected in accordance with an analysis of all alternative lines of action and an objective comparison of all similar historic features.

#### FINDING NO. 4

*In accordance with the California History Plan, the state must protect its present investment in historic buildings. Many of these old structures need immediate attention, or they will deteriorate beyond repair. The stabilization of existing historic structures must be given a high priority within the State Park System.*

*A study by the State Department of Parks and Recreation, completed in 1969 and reevaluated in 1971 and 1972, demonstrates that many historic features need immediate protection if public use is to be continued. Several have already been closed in the interest of public safety, and many others have never been brought up to the standards required by the State Park System because of inadequate funds. The study shows that over \$10 million is needed to stabilize and restore structures in 23 state historic parks. In addition, other units of the State Park System, though not historic parks, contain features with historic values that need and deserve protection.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 4

That the state immediately recognize the need to protect its historic features and provide the funds and the staff that are needed to stabilize, restore, and reconstruct these features in a fashion consistent with the theme deficiency analysis and the preservation standards set forth in this volume.

#### FINDING NO. 5

*To date, acquisition at many historic parks has not been completed. Of the 35 historic units in the State Park System, 18 contain private inholdings that interfere with the logical development and interpretation of these units. Over 12,000 acres — most of which (11,000 acres) is needed at Bodie State Historic Park — must be acquired to overcome this problem. Cost estimates for this acquisition indicate that prices will range from \$3 per acre at Bodie State Historic Park to over \$150,000 per acre at Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. The cost of the entire acquisition is estimated at more than \$3 million. Detailed and accurate land surveys and cost estimates should be completed at all historic units of the State Park System with inholding problems.*

*Emphasis should immediately be placed on the completion of existing historic parks. Competition for land threatens to destroy or limit public use of many important sites. These "now or never" projects must be given high priority.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 5

That the State Department of Parks and Recreation complete the necessary land surveys at those historic parks that contain inholdings and that funds be budgeted to acquire these inholdings.

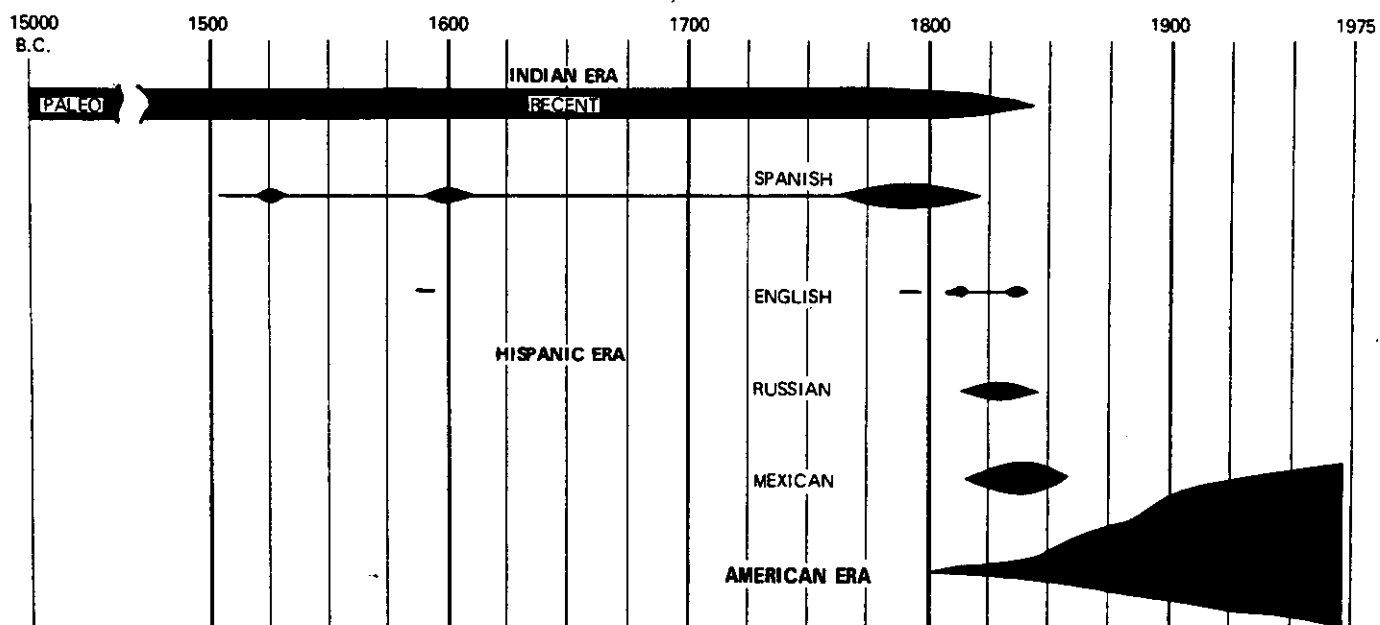
#### FINDING NO. 6

*Because of the irreplaceable nature of historic features, acquisition of prime and endangered historic features must receive a major emphasis in any history preservation program. The acquisition of prime features needed to interpret California's history must be accelerated.*

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 6

That the State of California complete its inventory of historic features and that funds be appropriated by the State Legislature for studies of prime and endangered historic features of state significance to determine which should be acquired under an emergency program.

## ERAS OF CALIFORNIA HISTORY



## II

# SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA HISTORY



California history can be organized into three main eras: the Indian era, the Hispanic era, and the American era. The Hispanic era includes the Spanish and Mexican suberas. These eras do not represent distinct periods. The chart opposite clearly shows the overlap of these eras with the Indian era extending through the Hispanic era. However, each era does usher in great social, political, and economic change.

The Indian era ends abruptly in 1848 when California was annexed by the United States and gold was discovered at Coloma. Even though contact with the Spanish caused cultural changes among the coastal Indians during the Hispanic era, many of the California tribes living inland were able to avoid almost all contact with the missions and settlers, and their lives were relatively unchanged. However, the discovery of gold brought hordes of miners and settlers pouring into even the most remote sections of the state, and the Indian era was almost immediately over.

The Hispanic era began in 1542 with Cabrillo landing in California and ended in 1848

with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ceded California to the United States. The Hispanic era can be further subdivided into the Spanish subera from 1542 to 1822 and the Mexican subera from 1822 to 1848. During these periods both the English and the Russians laid claim to sections of California, but the English never actually occupied any portion of the state, and the Russian occupancy of a small area around Fort Ross lasted less than 30 years.

The American era started in 1848 with the annexation of California by the United States and continues up to the present. During this period, population spread rapidly, and urban concentrations quickly developed.

These three eras have been used to present the following historical summary of the development of California.

## THE INDIAN ERA

Man has lived in California for a very long time. Recent discoveries indicate that *perhaps* the native Americans arrived in California somewhere between 29,000 and 34,000 years ago by way of a land bridge that existed across the Bering Straits, probably during one of the interglacial ice ages. This conclusion is supported by specimens of burned bones of ice age dwarf elephants and charcoal from cooking fires found on Santa Rosa Island. Except for possible small traces of evidence at these early dates, major remains do not occur until about 10,000 years ago.

By the time of the first Spanish settlement in 1769, it is estimated that more than 250,000 Indians lived within the present-day boundaries of California. They had developed many diverse cultures, but the cultures can be separated into four broad cultural areas: the northwestern cultural area, the central California cultural area, the southern California cultural area, and the great basin cultural area. The distinction between these areas can be made on the basis of differences in language, environment, and socio-political structure.<sup>2</sup>

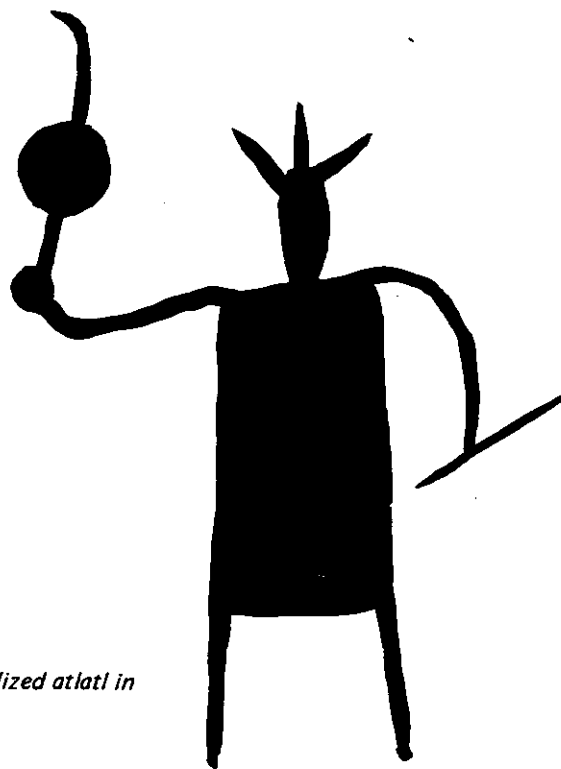
<sup>2</sup>These four cultural areas (which may also be called cultural area groups) are not universally accepted by anthropologists; they are used here for convenience but with full recognition that other groupings are possible.

*It was once thought that the Indians arrived in California in relatively recent times, but that theory collapsed when spear points and other tools were discovered with bones of animals extinct for thousands of years. Subsequent archeological finds and radiometric dating techniques have moved the possible date of arrival farther into the past.*

*Some of the early Indians settled in the area around Death Valley and Owens Valley. Although this region is now a desert, it was once a lush country with many streams and great fresh-water lakes.*

*These Indians left rock drawings called petroglyphs many of which portrayed big horn sheep. There are also many hunting scenes. The earliest drawings show hunters using an atlatl, a throwing stick that propels a feathered dart shaped like an oversized arrow. Later, around 200 B.C., the bow was introduced from Asia and appears in the drawings. Other rock drawings show hunting dogs, what may be medicine bags, symmetrical designs, and stylized human figures.*

*The rock drawings are made by chipping away patterns in the dark patina that forms on rocks in the desert. This "desert varnish" forms very slowly, taking 1,500 to 2,000 years to redarken a drawing,*



*Earliest drawing on right shows stylized atlatl in hunter's hand  
Below: Atlatl*



so the color of a drawing gives an indication of its age. Some of the drawings look like they were chipped out yesterday, although they are probably over a thousand years old. Other nearly identical drawings nearby may have become so repatinated that they are barely recognizable. Some scholars estimate that the drawings were formed between 1,500 and 7,000 B.C.

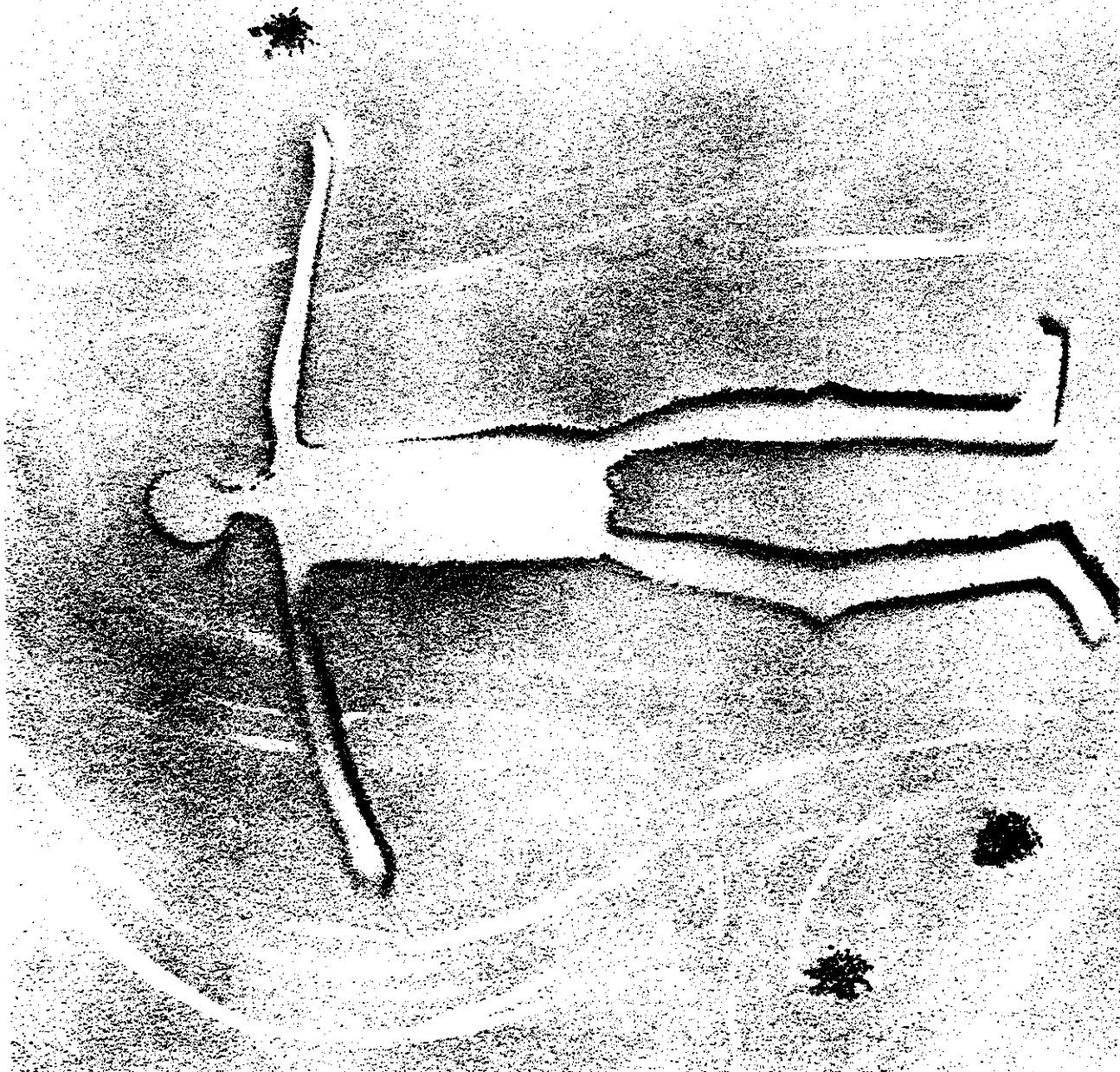
Both the rock drawings near Death Valley and large drawings on the ground near the Colorado River have special significance in that they represent aspects of Indian culture that are seldom revealed by archeological excavations. While arrowheads, needles, awls, and scrapers represent commonplace daily events in the Indian's life, these drawings represent attempts to use magic and ceremony to transcend the mundane and enter the realm of the spiritual.

We will never know exactly what these mysterious drawings meant to the Indians. We can assume that the rock drawings of hunters attacking sheep invoke powerful "medicine" to bring success

in the hunt. Other drawings may have been clan symbols as spiritually meaningful to the Indians as the symbol of the cross is to Christians, but their meaning is lost in antiquity.

These drawings have endured for many centuries, preserved by the dry desert air and protected by their isolation in remote desert canyons. But today most of these drawings are no longer isolated. The unforeseen boom in recreational vehicles within this decade has placed these drawings within easy reach of thousands of people. Already priceless rock drawings have been removed, destroyed, or defaced by vandals. The incised drawings on the desert floor, are particularly vulnerable, and many are now criss-crossed with wheel tracks.

Since it has been estimated that 80% of the rock drawings will vanish in 15 years from man's misuse, and if we are to preserve this priceless heritage which has truly worldwide interest, we must move now.







#### The Northwestern Cultural Area

The northwestern cultural area is distinguished by social ranking based on the accumulation of wealth. The basis for this wealth consisted of obsidian blades, skins of albino deer, bright feathers from small birds like the woodpecker, and dentalium shells, which took the place of money. The accumulation of wealth established a man's social status.

An elaborate monetary system existed, and everything had a specific value. Wives were bought, and a man might even have to enter into slavery to pay debts. Slaves were also taken in battles between tribes and generally were not tortured or killed because they, too, represented wealth.

The houses built in this area were unique. They were substantial dwellings of split redwood planks, often with gabled roofs and vertical walls. These Indians were skilled woodworkers, able to construct wooden boxes without pins or nails. They also built large wooden canoes.

They occasionally fought wars in which they were armed with bows and arrows and clubs made of wood and whale bone. They wore armor made of elkhide or rods sewn with raw-

hide or sinew. Often these wars or feuds developed when a crime was committed and the offender failed to make the appropriate payment in atonement.

Salmon and acorns were their principal sources of food, although deer, rabbits, and rodents were also consumed.

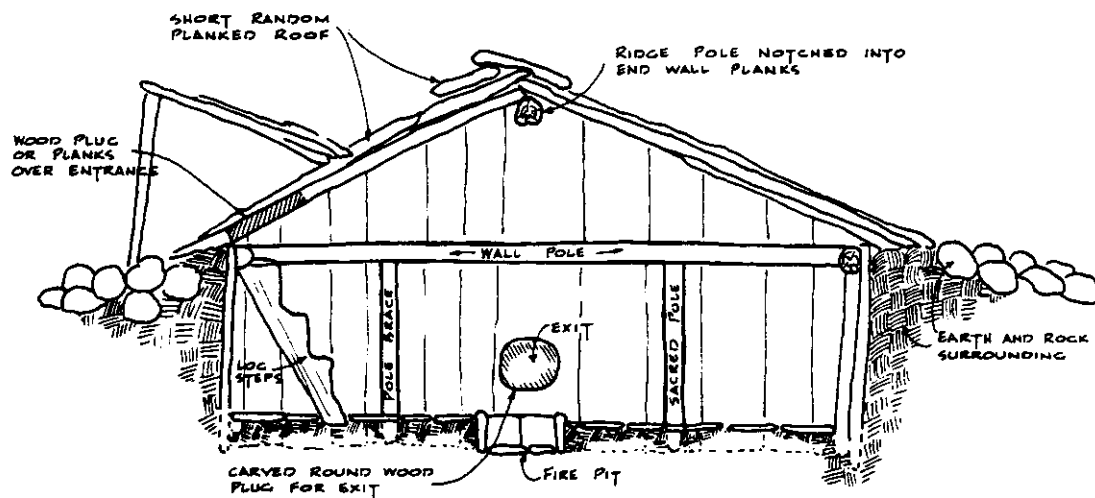
The Yurok are representative of this cultural group.

*Yurok basket*





Above: house built of planks split from redwood logs and lashed together with poles and vines  
Below: Typical Yurok sweathouse



## The Southern California Cultural Area

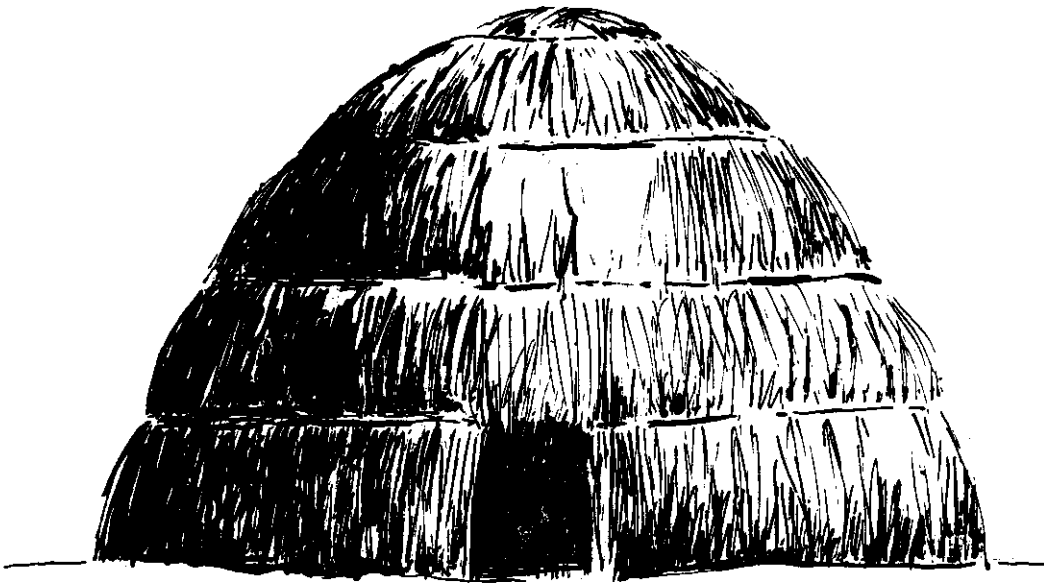
This area centered on the Santa Barbara Channel but extended from the coast to the Colorado River. The political system was based on both heredity and wealth. Part of the monetary system consisted of discs carved from white clam shells and strung on cords. These and steatite bowls were used extensively in trade as far east as present-day Arizona. Much of the steatite came from the Channel Islands, and to reach the quarries the Indians traveled in plank canoes caulked with asphalt. The plank canoes were used with great dexterity in ocean fishing as well. Fish were taken with nets, hooks made of shell, and fish spears. The diet of these Indians also included seeds, acorns, and a variety of plants.

The southern California Indians were among the most skilled craftsmen in California. Ceremonial houses were large, semisubterranean, and earth covered. Individual structures were sometimes 50 feet in diameter. Most villages were rather small with three to five thatched houses that contained extended families: parents, children, uncles, aunts, and other relatives. The use of sleeping platforms in these houses was unique to this area. A typical village also had a sweathouse, a gaming area, a fenced ceremonial enclosure, and one or more fenced cemeteries. The Chumash exemplify the characteristics of this cultural area group.

The desert-dwelling Indians living in the southeastern part of the state were principally organized as food-gathering groups, but they are still included in the southern California cultural area. Some groups farmed the fertile alluvium along the Colorado River. The farming was done by women, while men conducted ceremonies and waged war. The land that could be farmed was rich but limited in area, so boundaries were fiercely defended. Coming of age and death were important ceremonially.



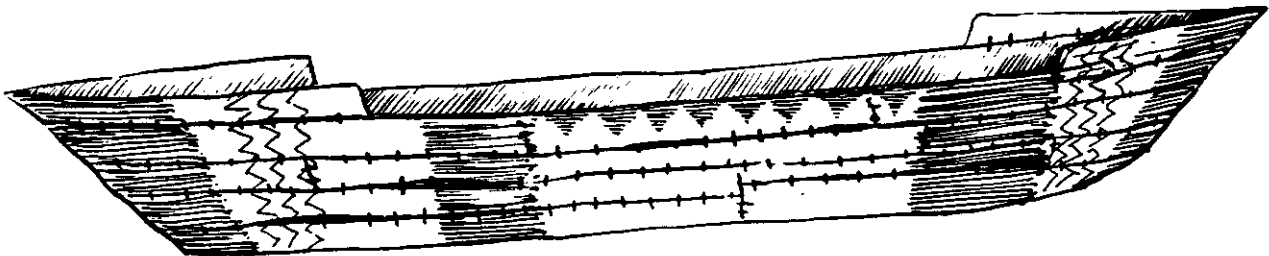
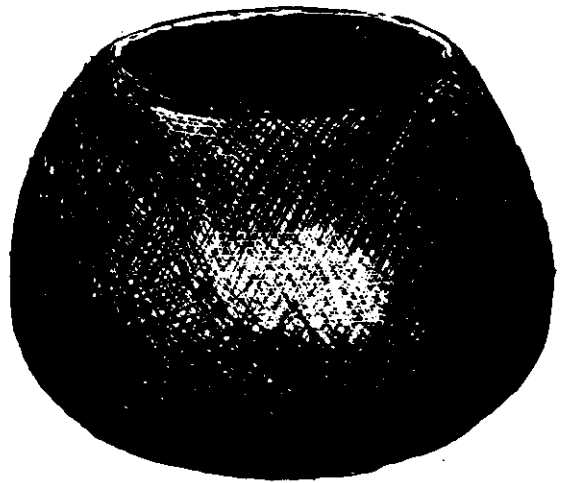
*Chumash ceremonial costume of a shaman*



*Above: Chumash dwelling*

*Right: Steatite (Soapstone) bowl made by  
Chumash craftsmen*

*Below: Plank canoe made watertight with asphalt  
caulking*



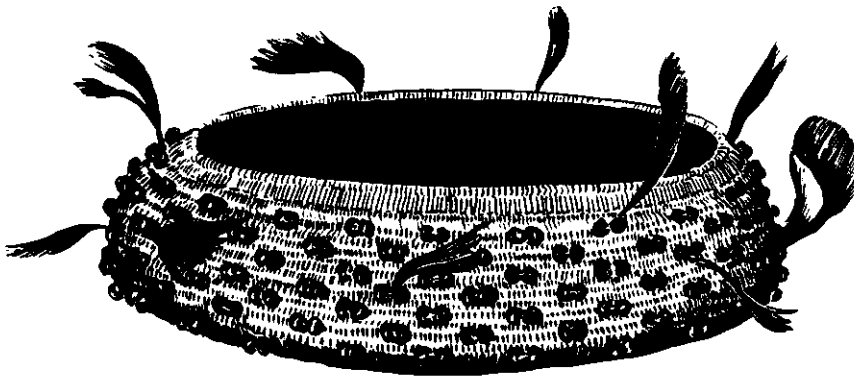
## The Central California Cultural Area

This area contained over 14 different Indian tribes or clans, each with its own unique characteristics; but in spite of all the differences, they shared common traits that enabled anthropologists to categorize them into one major group. The area covers all of the great Central Valley from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the Pacific Coast and extends south of the Tehachapis.

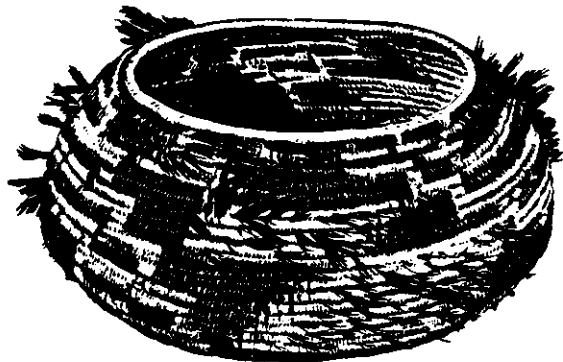
Ceremonies and the dance houses associated with them were important features that served to separate the people of the central area from those of the north or south. A hallucinogenic drug made from jimson weed, was used in connection with coming of age and death, both of which called for important ceremonies. Large semisubterranean earth lodges were also used by the semireligious Kuksu Cult, a men's secret society.

There were no honors or chiefs associated with war. When a dispute developed, champions were often selected to represent each side. These champions would then fight in individual combat to uphold the honor of their side. If prisoners were captured in larger battles, they were often tortured or killed in the dance houses.

These Indians were hunters, gatherers, and basket makers. Since they lived in valleys and mountains in which several varieties of oaks were abundant, they seldom lacked the acorns that made up their main food staple. They supplemented their acorn diet with an incredible variety of vegetable matter, fish, and small game. With more food sources and more leisure than most people, they were able to develop basketry to a high degree of craftsmanship. They created intricately designed baskets that ranged from the size of a thimble to that of a barrel and with a weave that was very often watertight. They



*Fancy Pomo feathered and beaded baskets of jewel-like quality and beauty. Quail topknots and brilliant song bird feathers were woven into baskets made of willow and redbud.*





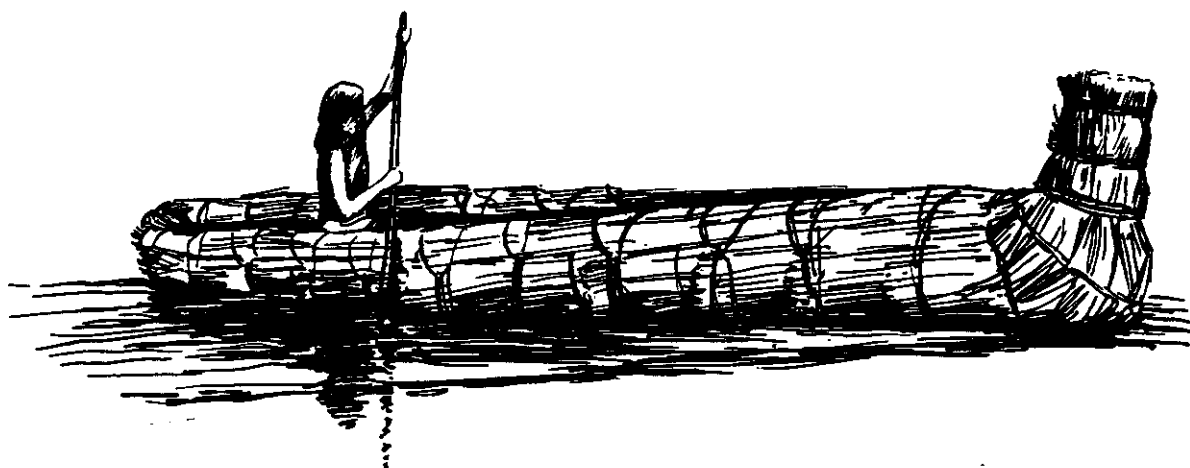


maintained well-marked territories and defended them if necessary but preferred peace. They generally constructed semisubterranean conical houses of logs, bark, or grass. Wherever food was most plentiful, villages contained 30 to 50 houses and were inhabited by 50 to 150 people.

The Maidu represent the cultural traits of the central area.

*Above: Indian women grinding acorns on granite mortar rock. The men are returning from a hunt.*

*Below: Reed boat used by valley Indians for getting around the many rivers and sloughs found in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley.*



## The Great Basin Cultural Area

This area from the western Rockies to the eastern Sierra Nevada comprises a vast region of semiarid and arid desert, although it does contain some mountain-fed rivers that never reach the sea. The people of this region were semi-nomadic and lived in flimsy brush huts or wind-breaks. They lived in distinct territories and moved about in bands that varied in size with the amount of food available in their respective territories.

The meager resources of the desert forced these people to move constantly in search of food. They used a minimum of tools but had an intimate knowledge of the desert plants and animals and were able to subsist by using the land's resources to the fullest. They made baskets and even canteens that were waterproofed with pine gum. They were able to catch rabbits and birds by using tall nets made of hemp. They also drove grasshoppers into trenches where the insects were roasted and then ground into flour.

*A communal rabbit drive*





*Paiute basket*

Their way of life was adapted to the harsh, grim realities of the desert. There were no marriage rules and a man could have two wives, or a woman could have two husbands. When times were hard, the sick, the aged, and even young children had to be left behind to die.

Still, in spite of their nomadic life, they were able to observe commonplace rituals associated with coming of age and with menstruation. The huts of the dead were burned, and the names of the dead were never used again.

Although there were no permanent chiefs, temporary leaders often served for specific purposes, such as organizing a rabbit hunt. There were two major ceremonies each year. The first preceded the antelope hunt, and the second was a summer gathering when the people danced around a tree singing songs of birds and animals.

The Chemehuevi are representative of this cultural group.

# THE HISPANIC ERA

## The Spanish Subera

### The Explorations of the California Coast

Credit for the discovery of California by Europeans is given to Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, who entered San Diego Bay on September 28, 1542. After proclaiming Spanish sovereignty there, Cabrillo took his two small ships northward in search of a western entrance to the fabled Strait of Anian (the Northwest Passage) that would provide a direct water route to the Atlantic.

During the process of exploring an offshore island, Cabrillo broke his arm. Undaunted by this misfortune, he ordered his ships northward to search the California coastline for a suitable anchorage. Bad weather hampered this search but they were finally able to sail as far north as Monterey Bay. From there the expedition headed south once more to San Miguel Island. Cabrillo died there, evidently from an infection in his broken arm, and was buried on that island. Following his instructions, however, the crew made another northward voyage and continued exploring until starvation and scurvy forced them to return to Mexico.

Sir Francis Drake sailed into Pacific waters in 1578. Under the banner of St. George's Cross of England, he conducted highly profitable raids on shipping and on the settlements along the western coast of South America and then continued up the coast hoping to find a northern passage leading back to England. In July, 1579, he moored his vessel, the *Golden Hind*, for necessary repairs in a "snug" harbor in northern California that has never been positively identified by modern historians. While there, he named the country "Nova Albion" and proclaimed it a possession of the Queen of England, thereby establishing the first claim by England to the continental United States. After repairs were completed, Drake sailed west nearly three years after beginning his voyage and eventually circumnavigated the globe. He returned to England so laden with booty that his venture is said to have returned a profit of 10,000 percent to its backers, although the exact nature of his cargo was kept secret.

Because of English attacks on Spanish shipping, Rodríguez Cermeño set out from the Philippines in a Manila galleon in 1595 with orders to explore the California coastline and to find ports of refuge for Spanish ships. But as he was exploring the northern California coast, a severe storm sunk his ship near Point Reyes. Cermeño and his crew, enduring the hardships of sea in an open launch, were miraculously able to return to Mexico.

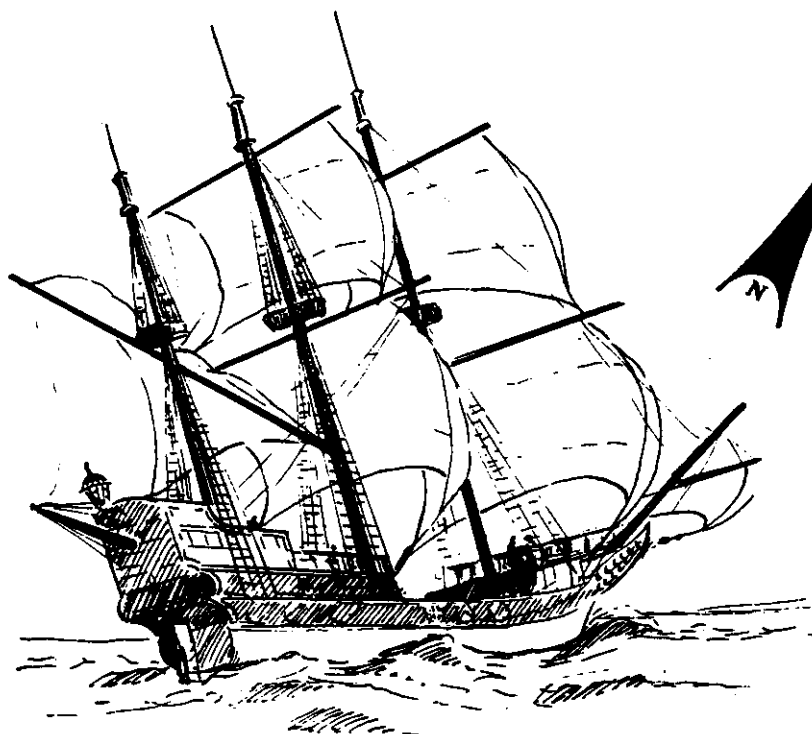
Seven years later, Sebastián Vizcaíno, under orders from the King of Spain, set sail with three ships from Acapulco. His expedition up the California coast experienced incredible hardships because of storms, inadequate supplies, and scurvy. One of his ships returned with only six men of the crew still alive. But Vizcaíno visited many of the previously discovered places and spent ten days in the harbor that Cabrillo had called "San Miguel" but that he renamed "San Diego." By December 16, 1602, Vizcaíno made his principal discovery, Monterey Bay, and named it for Viceroy Don Gaspar de Zuniga y Azevelo, County of Monterey.

Although the first voyages of discovery stimulated interest in California, more than 160 years went by before actual settlement began. During that time, France established and lost vast territories in the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi rivers, England founded its colonies on the eastern seaboard, and the Russians moved into Alaska.

### Development of Mexico

In the meantime, Spain consolidated her hold in Mexico, which was then part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. With its capital at Mexico City, the Viceroyalty became a stabilized, well-ordered province. Its trade was coveted by other maritime nations, and the wealth of its mines was world famous.

The voyages of discovery have been romanticized in history, but probably of even more importance to history was the steady advance northward from Mexico City by miners, ranchers, farmers, churchmen, and soldiers. Mexico's advance into its northern frontier was made difficult by the arid climate and by hostile Indians, but it was occasionally given great impetus



Trinidad Bay

Pt. Reyes  
Drake's Bay

San Francisco Bay

Monterey Bay

San Miguel Island

San Diego Bay

by mineral discoveries, such as discovery of the vast silver deposits at Zacatecas and Durango.

But the Spanish advance to the north, which can be compared to the western movement of settlers across the United States, continued steadily until, by 1750, the northern border of New Spain extended in a great arc from Louisiana to the newly established missions in Lower (Baja) California.<sup>3</sup> These missions were established by the Jesuit Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, who was consumed by a desire to preach the gospel to the Indians of the peninsula. Although the missions of Lower California were ravaged by disease and were crucially short of both irrigation water and arable soils, they formed an invaluable base for the eventual occupation of California.

<sup>3</sup>The name of California was taken from a popular romantic novel entitled "Las Sergas de Esplandian".



## Occupation of California

Many factors entered into the decision to occupy California at this time. King Charles III of Spain, who ruled from 1759 to 1788, was one of the most able European monarchs of that time, and he was determined to restore to Spain some of the prestige it had enjoyed under Emperor Charles V and his son Phillip II. He was concerned about the arrival of the Russians in Alaska and the threat to Spanish dominions by the British occupation of the Atlantic shores of North America; so it was finally decided to establish outposts on the northern frontier to discourage further encroachments.

The Jesuit Order, which had established the missions in Lower California, fell out of favor in Spain at this time, and in 1767 a decree of the crown expelled them from all the Spanish dominions, including Mexico. Their holdings were divided among other monastic orders. The Franciscans fell heir to the missions in Lower California, and one of them, Father Junípero Serra, became the most famous of all the early churchmen in California.

The first expedition to settle California was planned by the energetic *Visitador-General* of New Spain, José de Gálvez. His intention was to send a coordinated sea and land expedition to establish a presidio at Vizcaíno's "good port of Monterey."

In the spring of 1769, two land expeditions left Baja California heading north up the coast. One group was headed by Father Juan Crespi and Captain Fernando Rivera. The other was commanded by Gaspar de Portolá and was accompanied by Father Junípero Serra. They were followed offshore by two supply ships, the *San Carlos* and the *San Antonio*. In May and June of 1769, these overland expeditions raised the Spanish flag over the site of the future Presidio of San Diego. Father Junípero Serra also

raised a cross at San Diego de Alcalá, which was the first in a chain of 21 missions that would eventually be established along the coast of California.

Leaving Serra behind, Portolá's expedition continued northward, and in October, 1769, a detachment of Portolá's men discovered San Francisco Bay. The following year a second expedition, with Father Serra, reached Monterey, which was to be the capital of California throughout almost all the Hispanic era, and established Alta California's second presidio and mission.

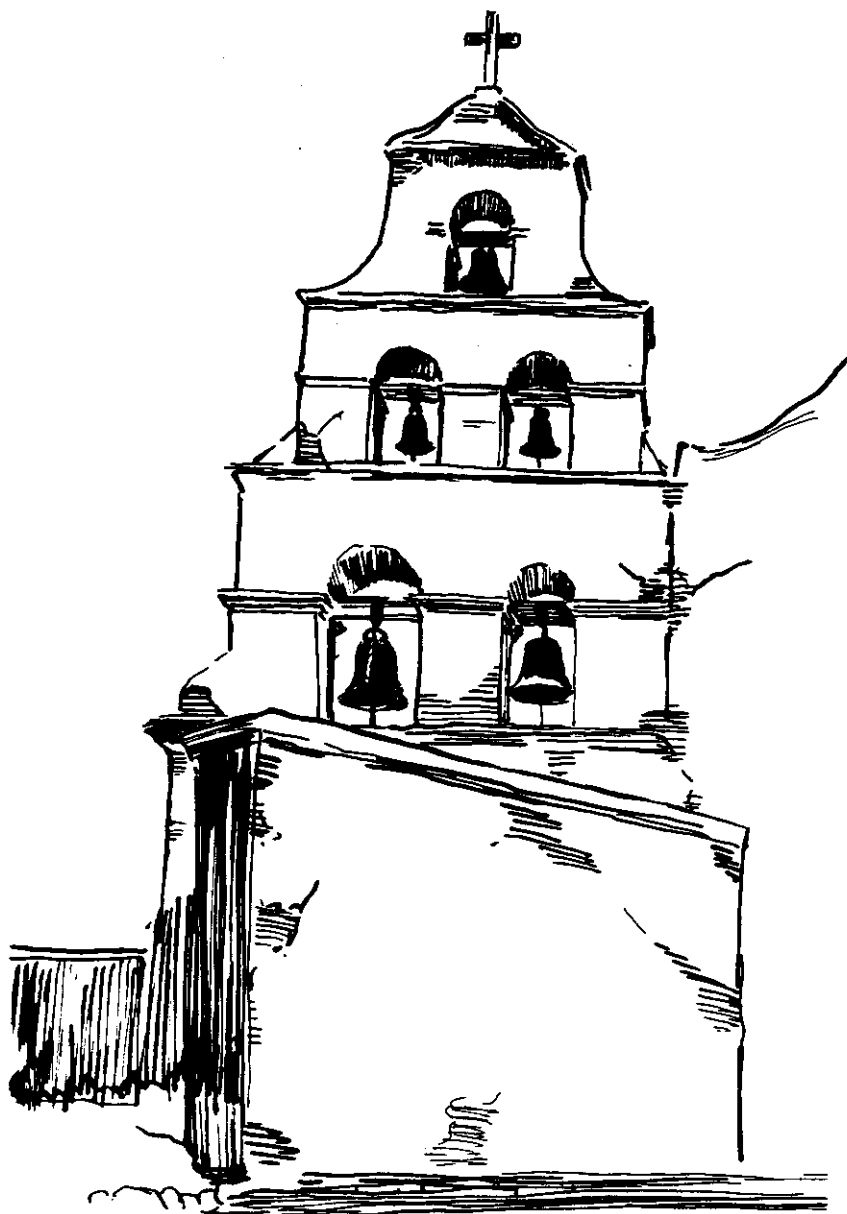
In 1771, Father Francisco Garcés set out alone from Sonora, Mexico, crossed the Gila and Colorado Rivers, and made the first overland entrance into California from the east. After Garcés returned to Sonoma, another expedition was formed as a result of the information that he had brought back. Garcés accompanied this expedition, which was headed by Juan Bautista de Anza, a captain in the Spanish army. After struggling through the grim desert area between Yuma and the San Jacinto Mountains, the expedition crossed the mountains by way of a rocky pass and arrived at San Gabriel Mission, where the explorers received a tremendous reception. Anza pushed on to Monterey and then returned overland to Mexico.

This first trek established the practicality of an overland route from Mexico, and a short while later Anza set forth on another expedition, bringing with him soldiers, colonists, and livestock. This expedition also reached San Gabriel Mission in January, 1776, without serious incident.



*Above: Father Junípero Serra*

*Right: The bell tower at Mission San Diego de Alcalá*



Unfortunately, the Anza route did not last, although missions were established at Yuma and other points in Arizona, because in 1787, the previously friendly Yuma Indians rose up in a surprise attack, destroyed both of the missions near Yuma, and massacred many Spaniards, including the heroic Father Garcés. It was not until 1823 that this route was reopened.

### The Missions

Spanish life in California at first centered on the missions, which had been founded for the purpose of converting the Indians to Christianity and teaching them the Spanish way of life. To accomplish this the Spanish had to house, feed, and clothe the Indians, who were persuaded or forced to live at the missions. Sometimes as many as two or three thousand Indians were dependent on a mission for all their supplies, and during the early years most of those supplies had to be shipped from New Spain. The missions were manned by very few Spanish clerics, and the major share of the work was carried out by Indians. Eventually the padres were able to train many of the Indians and develop a crude but effective industrial life. In addition to extensive agricultural enterprises, Indians were trained in

such skills as weaving, blacksmithing, tanning, and viticulture. Unfortunately, the Indians had little resistance to European diseases, and thousands of Indians, in and out of the missions, died of such introduced diseases as smallpox and measles.

By 1823 the last of the California missions had been constructed at Sonoma. This mission was to be the fortress of the north and was meant to block further southward expansion by the Russians, who had settled at Fort Ross on the Sonoma coast.

During the early years, the missions served as the focal point for the Spanish government in California. Military establishments were built to protect the missions and to reinforce Spanish control of California, a practice that eventually led to development of fortresses at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco.

## The Pueblos

The original intention was that settlers would come to California from Mexico and other parts of the Spanish empire. But in practice very few colonists could be induced to migrate from the more settled areas to face the hardships of the California frontier. Thirty years after the Spanish flag was raised over San Diego, only about 100 colonial families had settled in Alta California.

In 1777, the Spanish Governor of California, Felipe de Neve, founded the first civil pueblo in California at San Jose. This was soon followed by the establishment of Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciúncula, near Mission San Gabriel, in 1781. A third pueblo, Branciforte, was established near Santa Cruz in 1797. But it remained difficult to find settlers to fill the pueblos, and finally the government in Mexico resorted to shipping poverty-stricken persons and minor criminals to California.

The Spanish pueblo was generally constructed around a rectangular plaza faced by government buildings, a church, and some of the more prominent homes. Settlers were given a nearby lot (called a *Solar*) for a house and garden. The government also subsidized the settlers by providing tools and livestock. Portions of the lands around the pueblos were allocated for other private uses, and some were reserved as community cattle ranches.

The pueblos were governed by a corporal called a *comisionado*. In addition each pueblo had an *alcalde* who served as an executive officer for both judicial and legislative functions. The *alcalde* served not only as a mayor but also as local magistrate and could mete out punishment for misdemeanor violations. More serious infractions were referred to the governor at Monterey. Each pueblo also had an *ayuntamiento* or town council.

## The Extent of Spanish Occupation

Travel between the Spanish missions was along El Camino Real, a primitive trail that roughly paralleled the coastline between San Diego and San Francisco. It followed the coast between San Diego and San Luis Obispo, wound

laboriously north through the coast range to the Salinas Valley, followed the Salinas Valley to Monterey, and then again paralleled the coast to San Francisco, crossed the mountains, and reached San Francisco along the west side of San Francisco Bay. In 1823 the trail was extended to the northernmost mission at Sonoma.

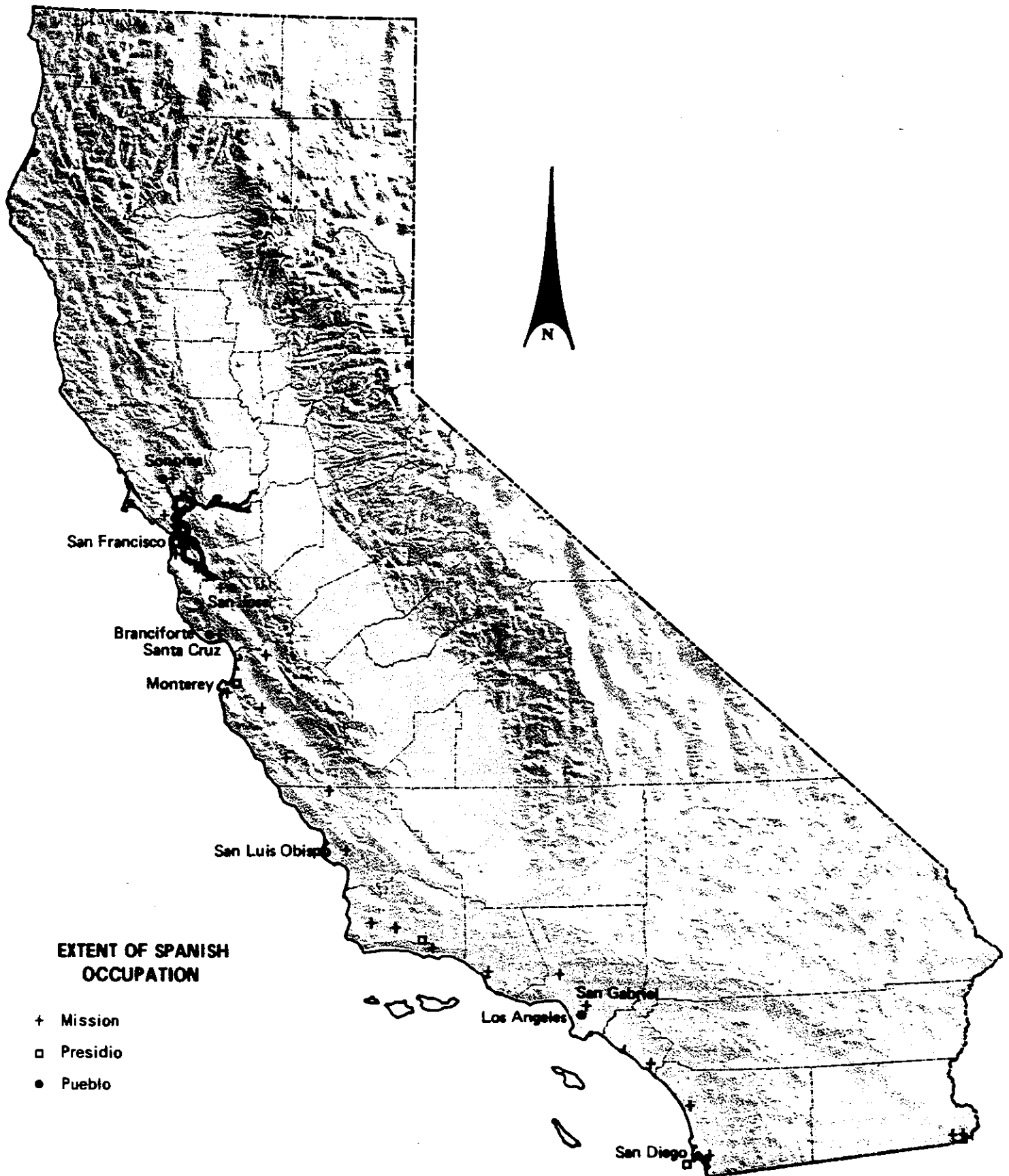
The missions were located along El Camino Real approximately one day's travel apart. During the entire Hispanic era, neither the Spanish nor Mexican settlements were located at a great distance from the trail. The interior of California was explored, and it was frequently entered by expeditions in pursuit of runaway neophytes, but actual settlement was generally restricted to the coast range.

It is one of the great ironies of California history that the Spanish, renowned as treasure seekers, never did discover the vast gold hordes of California. One reason was that in Mexico they were mining silver, not gold; and throughout the new world the Spanish were generally exploiting mines that had previously been worked by the Indian civilizations. But probably the chief reason was that the Spanish seldom entered the Mother Lode country. Even during the developing rancho period, when the ranchos expanded eastward, Mexican contact with the Mother Lode area was infrequent and transitory.

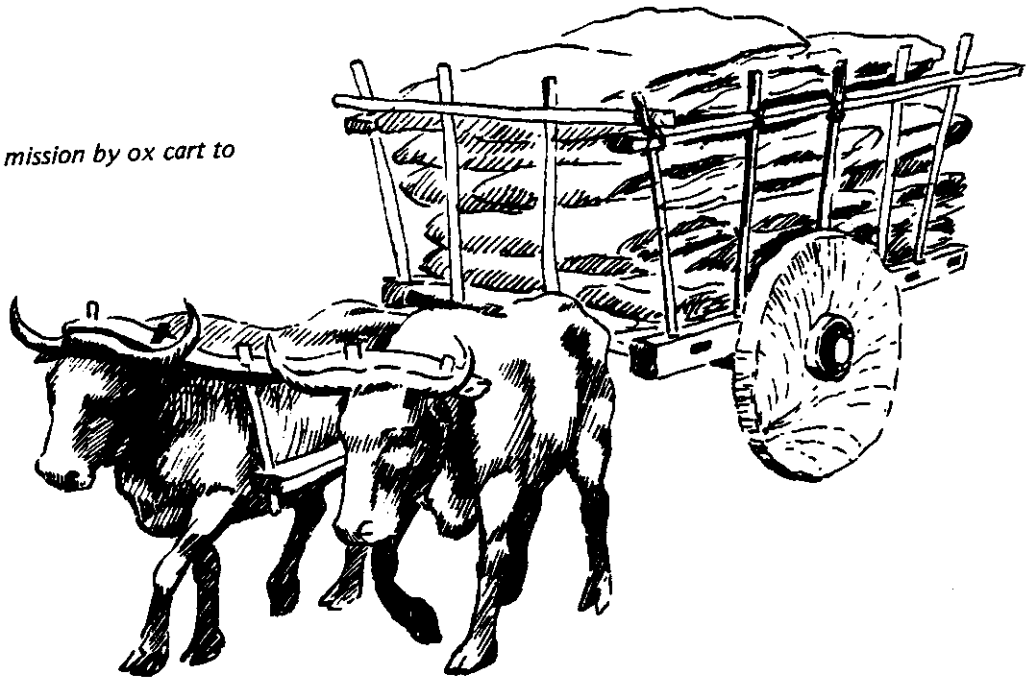


Mission San Buenaventura





*Hauling hides from the mission by ox cart to ships waiting off shore*



## Foreign Trade

In the early years of the nineteenth century, Spain's New World empire began to fall apart as Spain became bankrupt and exhausted by the Napoleonic Wars and as its colonies began to fight for independence. California, because of its isolation from the rest of the world, played no significant part in the struggle for Mexican independence that began in 1810 and ended at the Convention of Cordoba 11 years later.

Californians were aware of the struggle, but they were only seriously affected by the fact that the supply ships stopped arriving regularly from San Blas. Only a few years earlier, that would have meant starvation, but by 1810 the herds and crops of the missions and pueblos were sufficient to meet the basic needs of the population. So most Californians were merely inconvenienced by a shortage of manufactured goods and luxury items.

Because of the need for luxury items and manufactured goods, foreign trade was permitted in varying degrees, though never officially sanctioned by the government. As early as 1790 some trading began to take place as foreign ships, attracted by vast profits to be made in the

fur trade, began putting in to California harbors. Occasionally a foreign ship would find itself in trouble with the authorities, but as communications with Mexico declined, even the most obdurate governors recognized the need for commerce and allowed it to flourish on an unofficial basis.

California soon became an important part of the China trade, and both English and New England ships called to trade manufactured goods for seal and sea otter skins. They, in turn, could be traded in China for spices, silk, and other eastern goods that had a high value in the United States and Europe. Californians also exported hides and tallow in constantly growing tonnage as their herds increased.

At first the British had the advantage in this trade, but they eventually lost it because of treaties with Spain and a total involvement in the Napoleonic Wars. The Russians had always had difficulty maintaining ships on the north Pacific trade routes, and, as they extended their fur hunting down the coast from Alaska, they depended more and more on New England ships for transport. The New England shippers were quick to take advantage of their opportunity and soon dominated the trade, although British

ships did not disappear entirely. American involvement in the fur trade was brief, because both fur seals and sea otter were hunted relentlessly from the Aleutian Islands to Baja California with no thought of conservation. By 1820 both these animals were nearing extinction, and as they decreased in number the trade became increasingly unprofitable.

Although the fur trade declined, New England's trade with California never died out. As the fur traders disappeared, the hide buyers and whalers maintained contact. The whalers, who customarily were away from their eastern bases for three years at a time, needed a base where they could obtain fresh provisions and repair their ships. Many came to California. On occasion over 40 whalers were reported in San Francisco Bay at one time. The effect of this contact on California was profound. New England sailors returned home with glowing reports on the potential of California, and soon immigrants began arriving from the United States.

#### The Russian Occupation — Fort Ross

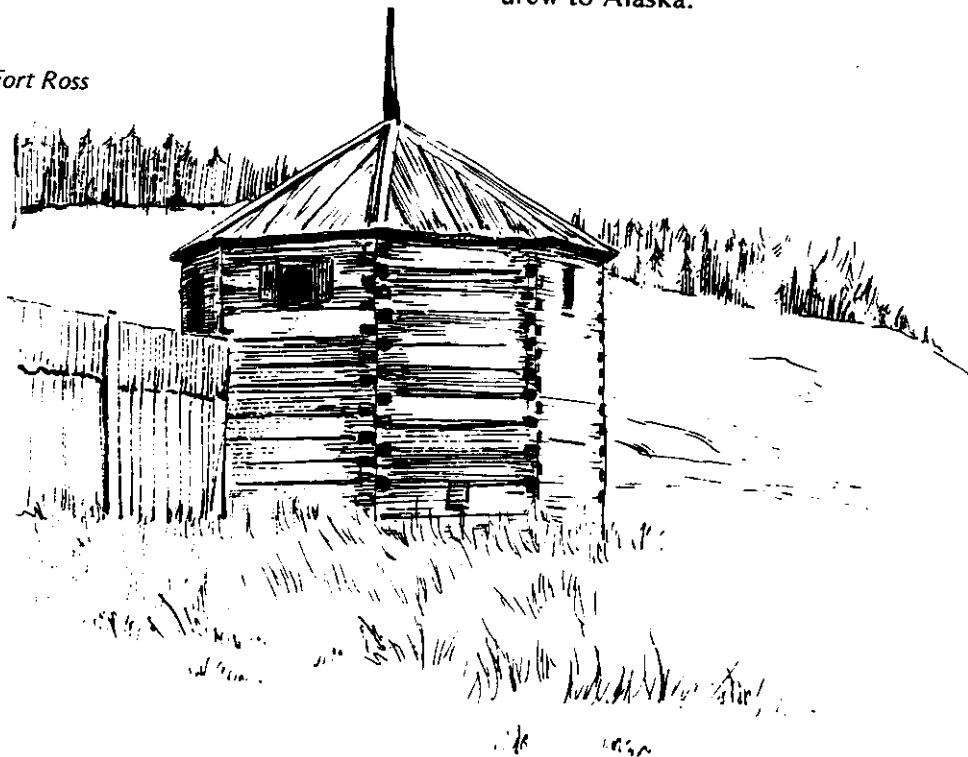
The increasing scarcity of fur-bearing animals eventually brought to a close the period of Russian occupancy of California. The Russians arrived in 1812 when the Russian-American Fur Company established Fort Ross

on the Sonoma County coast as a base for fur hunters and as an agricultural station to supply food for their older bases in Alaska. The company had been granted a trade monopoly in the Alaskan area by Paul I (1796-1801) in 1799. It located its headquarters in Sitka, Alaska, and established other bases in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

Both the Spanish and Mexican governments looked askance at the colony, and although sporadic trade took place, friction also developed. The Monroe Doctrine also put pressure on the Russians. It was issued in 1823 in response to a Russian proclamation closing the Pacific coast north of San Francisco to all but Russian ships. The Monroe Doctrine did not seek to expel the Russians from their existing holdings, but it did bar further expansion.

The Russian attempts to develop agriculture were not very successful, and the colony was never able to develop significant surpluses of grain or other food. The area was not even well suited to grazing, and although at one time a herd of about 200 cattle made it possible to send some cheese and butter to Alaska, the Fort Ross area never did develop as a productive agricultural center. So when the fur-bearing animals neared extinction, Fort Ross became an unprofitable venture. In 1841 the Russians sold their California holdings to John Sutter of Sacramento (then known as New Helvetia) and withdrew to Alaska.

*Blockhouse at Fort Ross*



## The Mexican Subera

In 1822 the California colonists learned that Mexico had attained independence from Spain, and Governor Pablo Vicente de Solá convened a junta to advise him on a course of action. On April 11, 1822, Solá, the members of the junta, and the troops at Monterey adopted the only possible course of action and swore allegiance to the new Mexican government.

### Secularization of the Missions

A period of social and economic turmoil followed during which the missions declined and the ranchos were developed. In theory the missions were never intended to be permanent. Their function was to collect the Indian neophytes, convert them to the Catholic religion, instruct them in the white man's ways, and, in effect, turn them into Spaniards. Once the neophytes had been "processed," they were to be released from control of the missions and given their share of mission holdings. These "processed" Indians, comfortably settled on their holdings, were then expected to take their place as self-sufficient members of the colonial society, and the secularized missions would then become parish churches. At one time the life of a mission as such was to be only ten years. In practice, many missions operated for more than 50 years and some for more than a century.

Moves to secularize the California missions began in the Spanish era, but little was actually accomplished until Mexico attained independence. The monopoly of the best lands by the missions and the rigid control that the missions maintained over the Indians both clashed with the new Mexican spirit of republicanism. Pressure for secularization was also brought to bear on Mexican authorities by influential individuals who coveted the rich mission lands.

No one believed that the Indians were ready for independence. Every aspect of their lives had been firmly regulated and controlled by the missions, and although their tribal society had largely been broken down, it had not yet been replaced by the European disciplines. But pressure for secularization overwhelmed all opposition.

It was originally planned that the Indians would be given half of the mission lands but would not be empowered to sell them. They would still be required to work on community projects, and cattle were to be killed only when necessary.

Unfortunately for the Indians, the plan did not work. Secularization coincided with a period of constant political disorder. The Mexican governors were seldom either competent or conscientious, and as a result secularization was a disaster for the Indians. In spite of the law, the Indians quickly disposed of their holdings, gambled their money away, and either returned to the missions, acquired jobs on the developing ranchos, reverted to their former ways and joined interior tribes, or rapidly degenerated in the growing settlements.

Once secularization began, it accelerated rapidly as the mission system crumbled. During the entire Spanish period, less than 30 land grant applications were received. About 20 applications were made during the first ten years of independence. But by 1846 some eight million acres were in the possession of about 800 grantees.

Many of the developing ranchos were acquired by former citizens of the United States who had become naturalized Mexican citizens. To acquire property in California at that time, a petitioner only had to state that he was a naturalized or native-born Mexican citizen; to describe the location, boundaries, approximate size, and landmarks of the tract; to testify that none of the land had previously been granted to others; and to declare that he was prepared to stock the land with horses and cattle. These petitions were filed in provincial archives.

### Political Turmoil

The Mexican subera in California was a period of mounting political turmoil. A succession of small-scale conspiracies, revolutions, and civil wars seemed to tumble over each other in a bewildering array. Part of the problem was no doubt rooted in the fact that Spain's iron control of her colonies had allowed almost no self-government, so administration of the newly independent nations had to be carried on by

political novices. In California conflicts arose as influential individuals and factions battled each other for political preference. A regional conflict also developed as southern Californians struggled for the privileges that had hitherto been monopolized by northern California. Californians also bitterly resented the governors sent out from Mexico, who were nearly all arrogant, self-seeking, and incompetent, so they promptly rebelled against them and shipped them back to Mexico. During one period California had nine governors in 15 years. Mexico, involved in its own conflicts, was totally unable to restore order, and its hold on California became increasingly tenuous.

Although Californians were nearly always ready to fly to arms against Mexico or against each other, they apparently saw no reason why an interesting, stimulating revolution should be sullied by bloodshed. The battles were mostly composed of bombast, maneuverings, and noisy, long-range shooting. Few of the combatants were injured. The famous Battle of Cahuenga Pass on February 20 and 21, 1845, provides an example. When the smoke cleared, a horse had been killed on one side and a mule had been wounded on the other. After one such battle, a cynical Californian vowed to take his barber to the next battle to ensure that there would be a bloodletting.

### The Ranchos and the Pastoral Period

The incessant political turmoil did not seem to have a great effect on daily life in the developing ranchos. It was during the Mexican

subera that the much romanticized pastoral period and the rancho lifestyle developed in California. Vast herds of cattle roamed the hills, and horses became so numerous they had to be hunted down to save the forage for cattle. The rancheros at times wore elaborate clothing ornamented with gold and silver braid or embroidery. They became famous for hospitality and open-handed generosity. A traveler could always be certain of food and shelter, and some rancheros customarily placed money beside a visitor's bed to be used in case of need.

The people of California at that time identified themselves as "Californios" and generally built spacious adobe structures. They made extensive use of Indians as both servants and as vaqueros, who were early California's equivalent of the cowboy and have been romanticized in fiction. Some of their language became a part of the latter day cowboy's vocabulary. Such terms as corral, chaps, arroyos, and the like originated in the Hispanic era.

The economy shifted during the Mexican era, and cattle became the major industry of the state. Because the meat would spoil, the basic trade items were the hides, which were salted and dried, and the tallow, which was rendered out of the animal. Because of their exchange value, the hides became known as "California bank notes."





## The Coming of the Trappers

It was during the Mexican era that the American trappers began working their way into California. In 1826 Jedediah Smith set out overland in one of the first organized expeditions to trap in the virgin beaver territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. He traveled south from Salt Lake City and followed river routes to the Colorado River, which he followed to the Mojave Indian villages. There he rested for about two weeks, and then, with two Indian guides, he crossed the desert and entered California through the San Bernardino Mountains, probably through Cajón Pass.

Smith had hoped to set up a permanent base in California where supplies could be assembled and furs could be stored pending shipment but, although they were greeted hospitably at the San Gabriel Mission, Governor Echeandía in San Diego refused to allow the expedition either to remain in California or to travel up the coast to Oregon. Smith was ordered to leave California by the same route he had entered. Pretending to obey the governor's orders, the expedition traveled east through Cajón Pass, but then turned north through Antelope Valley and entered the south end of the San Joaquin Valley. Since, as has been noted, the Mexican settlements occupied and controlled only a coastal strip, the expedition was able to move through the San Joaquin Valley without hindrance. The expedition profitably trapped along the west slope of the Sierra, perhaps as far north as the American River.

Early next summer, Smith left most of his expedition camped along the Stanislaus River and made his way back to Salt Lake City after an arduous journey through the still snowbound Sierras and the Nevada desert. After resting only ten days, he set out again for California with 18 men. Because of the hardships he had experi-

enced crossing the Nevada desert, he made no effort to follow that more direct trail, but instead retraced his former route to the Colorado River.

This second trip, though, was a disaster. A surprise attack by the seemingly friendly and hospitable Mojave Indians resulted in the death of ten members of the expedition and the loss of most of the horses and supplies. Smith managed to escape and, traveling at night with his eight remaining men, crossed the desert to California.

After obtaining some supplies at San Gabriel, Smith rejoined the men of his first expedition in the San Joaquin Valley. When he attempted to obtain supplies at Mission San Jose, he was promptly thrown in jail, and civil authorities later moved him to Monterey. After several weeks of negotiations with the governor, American hide traders were able to secure Smith's release by posting a bond of \$30,000.

In December, 1827, Smith and his party set out for Oregon through the Sacramento Valley. The party moved slowly northward, trapping as it traveled through the flooded Sacramento Valley and the incredibly rugged coast range. On July 5 the party camped on the Umpqua River. There, only a few days from safety at Fort Vancouver (near Portland), the party was attacked by Indians and nearly wiped out. Only Smith and two other companions survived the massacre.

Smith never again returned to California, but he and the other trappers who followed broke the mountain barrier between east and west. Their frequently exaggerated descriptions of the rich soil and benevolent weather reinforced the reports of the New England traders and encouraged the migration across the plains. In a remarkably short space of time, the immigrants began to pour into California along the trails and through the passes that had been discovered by the mountain men.

## Arrival of the Immigrants

During the 1820s and 1830s, a few Americans began arriving in California with the intention of settling. Some came overland, but most arrived as part of some maritime venture. Most of these earliest settlers found it expedient to

become Californios. They learned the Spanish language, often Hispanicized their names, adopted the Catholic faith (a requirement for citizenship), became Mexican citizens, and in many instances married Mexican women.

Some of these earliest settlers were so capable and enterprising that they quickly worked their way into positions of influence and were highly respected; however, they were surprisingly few in number. After exhaustive research, Hubert Howe Bancroft estimated that less than 400 non-Mexican settlers lived in California in 1840. Although many of them became highly conservative and tended to align themselves with the Mexican rancheros, many others welcomed the flood of American immigrants that began arriving in 1841 and were able to act as a buffer between the immigrants and the Mexican authorities.

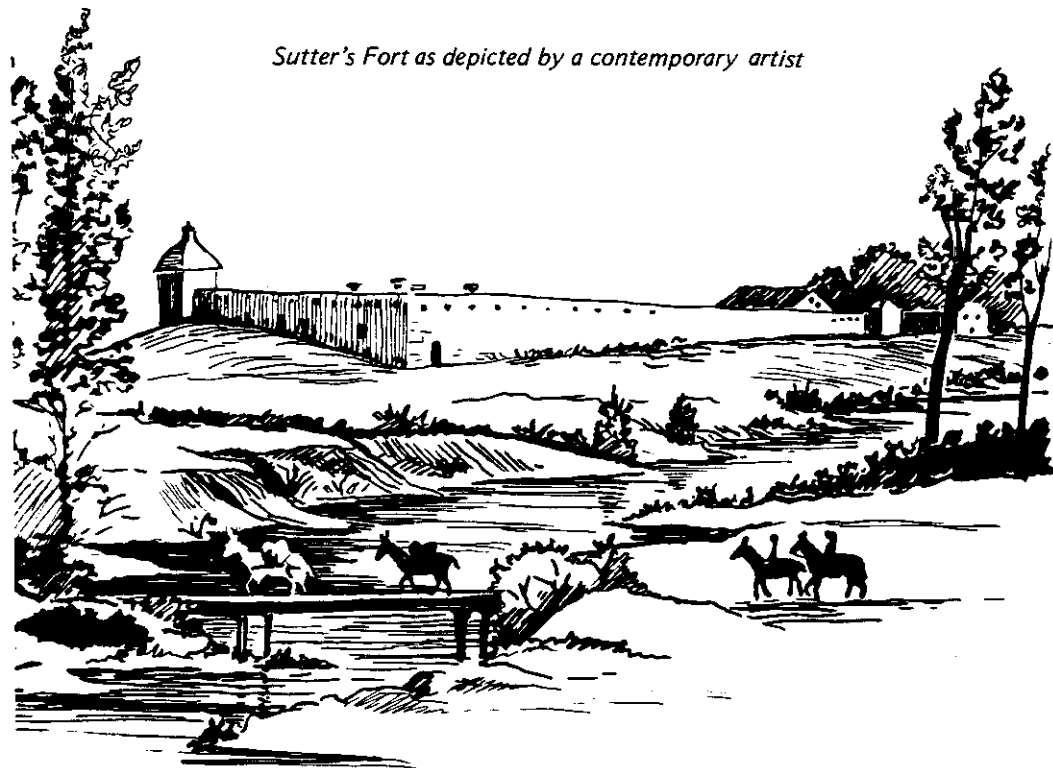
One of the early arrivals, the ubiquitous John A. Sutter, is the most famous of the early settlers. Sutter, a native of Switzerland, obtained a 50,000 acre grant at Sacramento, which he named New Helvetia after his native land. In 1840 he began to develop his land as a rancho employing Kanakas, Indians, and Californians. In 1841 he paid \$30,000 in produce and gold to buy out the Russians at Fort Ross, obtaining all their movable property, including horses, cattle, a launch, and about forty cannon.

He used the cannon to fortify his holdings. He constructed an adobe fort at Sacramento with 12 mounted guns, collected an armed garrison, and mounted sentries. From then on, he was secure not only from Indians but also from interference from the Mexican authorities.

The flow of immigrants into California in 1841 was an inevitable continuation of the American expansion westward. By 1840 the settlers had reached the limits of the eastern forest lands and were faced with the unwatered great plains, then called the Great American Desert and considered unsuitable for cultivation. The settlers who first pushed into California have sometimes been compared to the impoverished "dust bowlers" that poured into California during the 1930s in search of a better life. Even John Bidwell, a former school teacher who later became one of the most wealthy and influential men in the Sacramento Valley, started west with barely enough money to outfit himself for the trip.

The Workman-Rowland and the Bidwell-Bartleson parties that arrived in California in November, 1841, were the first organized groups to reach California by way of the overland routes. From then on a steady flow of immigrants continued to arrive, although the great flood of arrivals did not begin until gold was discovered about seven years later.

*Sutter's Fort as depicted by a contemporary artist*



*John A. Sutter*



One of the immigrant group known as the Donner party became world famous, sadly, because of a tragic series of planning mistakes and tactical blunders. This group attempted to cross the Sierra late in the fall of 1846 and encountered a heavy, unseasonable snow storm. They panicked, and instead of making an orderly, cooperative effort to either cross the divide or prepare a secure winter camp, the individuals strung out along the trail. Soon the party was hopelessly trapped in ten feet of snow.

Of the 79 persons who entered the mountains, all but 20 of them women and children, only 45 were eventually rescued. Their suffering was appalling as, living in crude shelters, they tried to subsist on tiny mice, bark, twigs, and finally the flesh of their dead companions.

The arrival of immigrants was a source of worry to the native Californians. Unlike the earlier settlers, these later immigrants did not perform useful commercial functions and, with a few exceptions, did not mingle with the native Californians. They preferred to locate in the unsettled interior valleys where they busily began to develop previously untapped resources. Mills powered by oxen were constructed, as well as water-powered sawmills and gristmills. Remembering what had happened when American settlers arrived in Texas, and in view of the fact that the new immigrants were in direct competition for land and crop production, many of the native Californians considered the immigrants an ominous portent of things to come.

The appearance of John C. Frémont undoubtedly caused further concern, although to this day the exact reasons behind his expeditions to California are not clearly understood. Since he was the son-in-law of the influential Senator Benton, many native Californians feared the worst — that he, together with the other immigrants, represented the spearhead of American efforts to annex California. But today some historians feel that Frémont was acting generally on his own and saw in the turbulent California political arena an unparalleled opportunity for self-advancement.

Frémont made five expeditions into the west, three of them immediately before the Mexican war. His second, in 1843-44, was announced as a topographic survey sponsored by

the War Department. The Californians quite reasonably wondered why, if the expedition was entirely scientific, Frémont felt the need for the howitzer that he brought along. Tension between Californians and Americans mounted, as it did between the governments of Mexico and the United States.

### American Efforts to Acquire California

The fact that the United States wanted to annex California is documented. As early as 1835 President Andrew Jackson sounded out the Mexican government on the possibility of annexing San Francisco Bay, the only part of California then considered worth having.

Polk became president in 1845. If anything, he was a more avid expansionist than Jackson and fervidly embraced the doctrine of "manifest destiny," which was based on the doctrine that the United States was "destined" to expand across the continent to the Pacific.

When he became president, the governments in Mexico and in California had been torn by internal strife until both were in utter chaos. In California, government had almost ceased to exist.

From a military standpoint, the situation in California was hopeless. The presidios were manned by a handful of demoralized troops, armed with an assortment of obsolete weapons that were often rusty with disuse. The government in Mexico, immersed in its own problems, could offer no help.

Under these circumstances, the separation of California from Mexico was accepted by knowledgeable persons as inevitable. Even some of the most influential Californios, such as Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and General José Castro, joined with American settlers to support California's independence from Mexico, although many hoped that California might become a sovereign state rather than a part of the United States.

### The Bear Flag Revolt

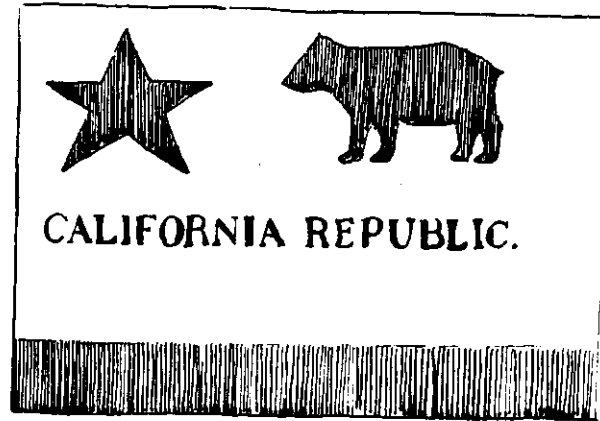
But while attempts were being made for peaceful annexation, Frémont again arrived on the scene, this time with a heavily armed force



of frontiersmen. By deliberately moving his force into the Salinas Valley he provoked the Mexican authorities, who ordered him to leave. Moving his camp to a strong point known as Gavilan, or Hawk's Peak, Frémont at first defied the authorities and then moved "growlingly" toward Oregon. By then, California was seething with rumors and suspicions.

Exactly to what extent Frémont is responsible for the ensuing revolt has been endlessly debated. Many Californians later blamed him directly. Undoubtedly his presence and implied support supplied the confidence necessary for the revolt.

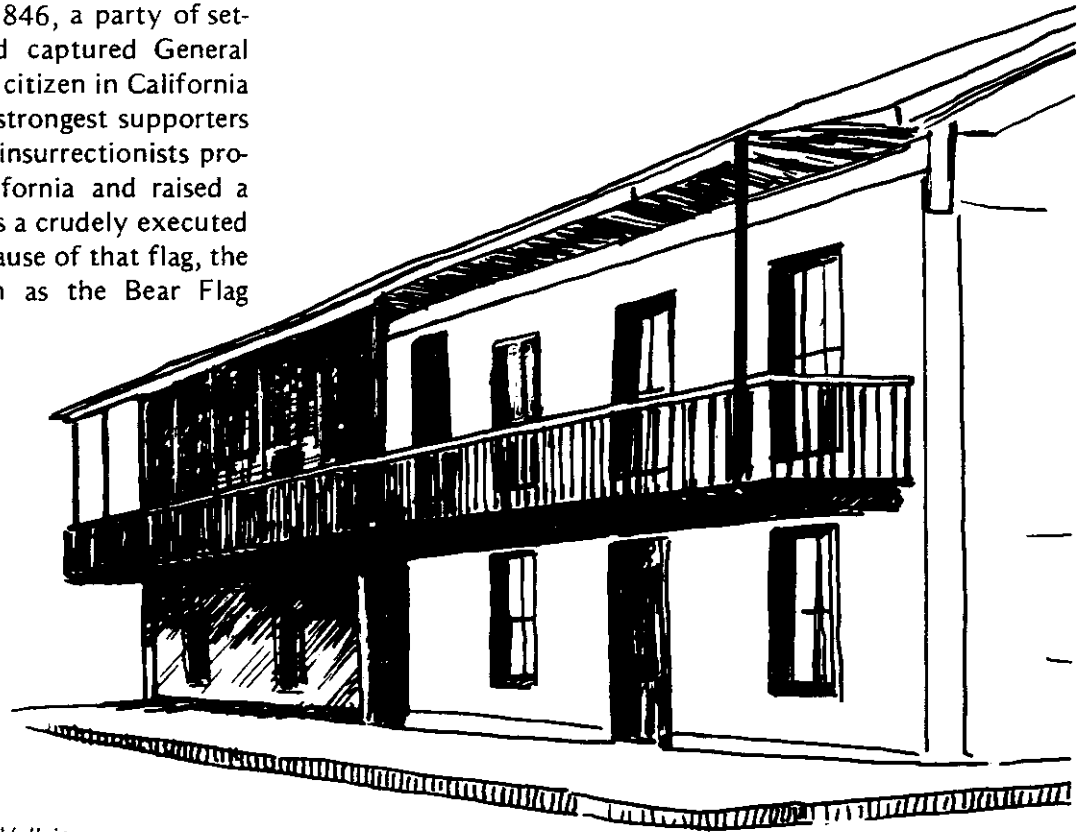
In any event in June, 1846, a party of settlers occupied Sonoma and captured General Vallejo, the most influential citizen in California and, ironically, one of the strongest supporters of American interests. The insurrectionists proclaimed a Republic of California and raised a hand-made flag on which was a crudely executed image of a grizzly bear. Because of that flag, the insurrection became known as the Bear Flag Revolt.



*Bear flag*



*General Vallejo*



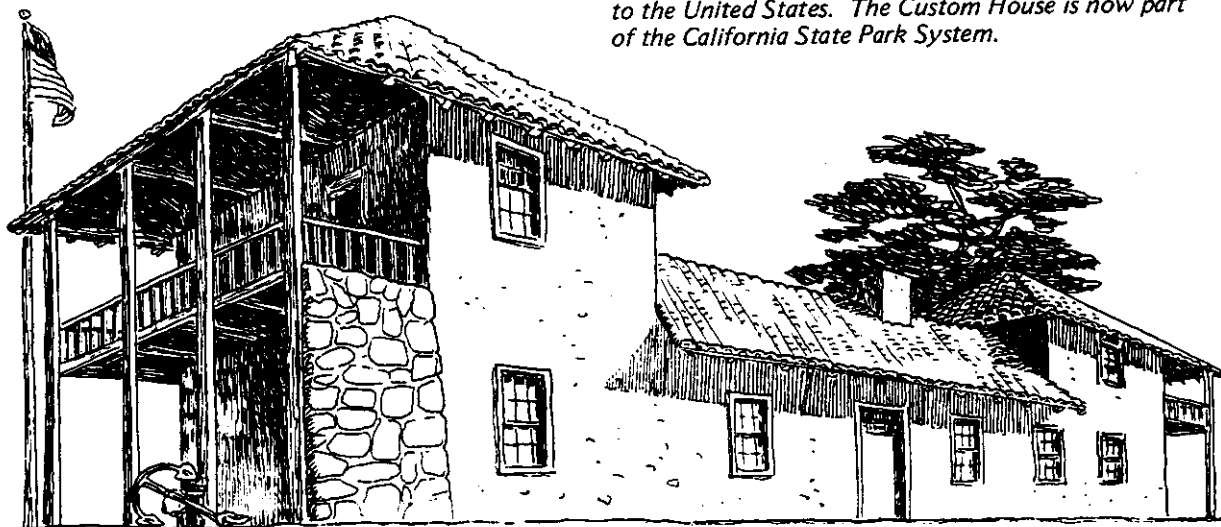
Sonoma Barracks was constructed to house the Mexican army troops that arrived in Sonoma in 1834, under the command of General Vallejo, to prevent further Russian encroachment south of Fort Ross.

The barracks was part of the pueblo laid out by General Vallejo around a square or plaza that was used as a drilling ground for the troops. Between 1835 and 1846, Sonoma was headquarters of the commandant of Frontera del Norte — the Mexican provincial frontier of the north. During that time more than 100 military expeditions set out from Sonoma to subdue local Indian tribes.

Following the Bear Flag takeover of Sonoma on June 14, 1846, the barracks housed some of the Bear Flag followers until July 9, when the Stars and Stripes was first raised over Sonoma. Various U.S. military units occupied the barracks thereafter, and Camp Sonoma continued to be an important military post for several years.

In 1860 Vallejo remodeled the building to serve as a winery. In later years under other owners it served as a store, a law office, and a private residence. It was purchased by the state in 1958 and stabilized, but a great deal of restoration work will be necessary before it can be opened to the public.

*The Custom House in Monterey, where Commodore Sloat raised the American flag and formally announced the annexation of California to the United States. The Custom House is now part of the California State Park System.*



The California Republic was short lived, because unknown to settlers and Californians alike, war had broken out between Mexico and the United States on May 13, 1846. On July 7, 1846, Commodore Sloat seized Monterey and formally announced the annexation of California to the United States.

At first the occupation proceeded smoothly, and the occupation forces received the hospitable reception for which the rancheros were famous. Regrettably though, Sloat was replaced by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, whose tactless occupation policies soon antagonized the Californians to a point where they attempted resistance.

#### The War in California

The battles of resistance were generally inconclusive affairs with few casualties actually suffered. The most serious battle occurred when General Steven Watts Kearny entered California from Santa Fe. Before his men or animals had recovered their strength after the arduous desert crossing, he was opposed by a large force of Californians under Andrés Pico. Even though their gunpowder was wet and the soldiers could fight only with clubbed muskets and sabres, Kearny ordered an ill-advised charge. The Californians retreated before the American charge until the pursuers were strung out on their exhausted animals and out of contact with each other. Then the Californians turned and attacked.

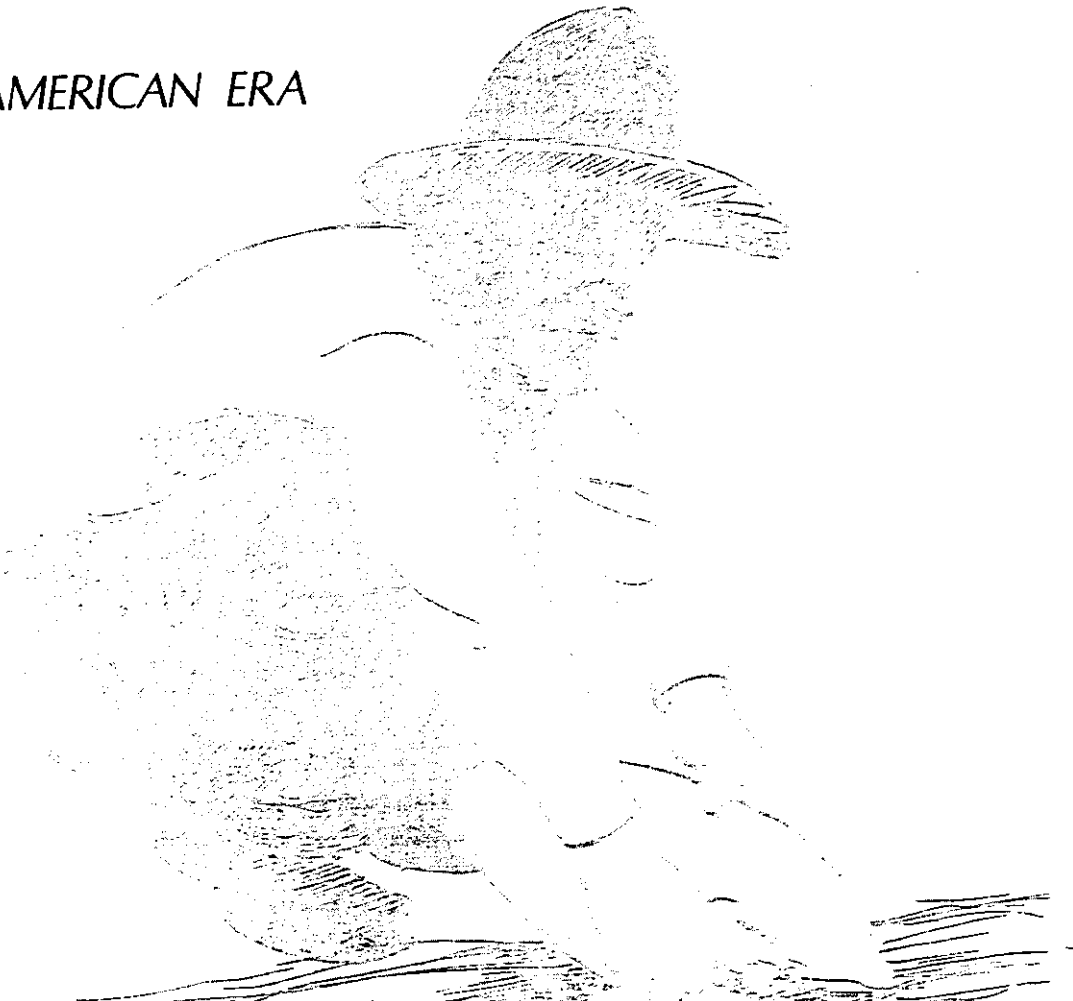
Clubbed muskets and sabres were nearly useless against the lances of the Californians, who were superbly mounted on fresh horses. Eighteen Americans were killed and as many wounded, while the Californians suffered only a few minor wounds. Kearny called this battle a victory because he had retained possession of his battlefield, although it is difficult to justify either his victory claim or his tactics. It would seem that he completely underestimated the ability of the Californians.

But the Californians had no real hope of offering serious resistance. Although they were dashing horsemen and superbly mounted, they were inadequately armed. Many went into action carrying only an eight-foot willow lance tipped with a blade made from a file or rasp, a deadly weapon at close range but useless against well-directed gunfire. When Frémont arrived in the San Fernando Valley with 400 well-armed reinforcements, the Californians realized that further resistance was futile. Frémont let it be known that generous surrender terms would be accepted, and the Californians agreed to negotiate. In an adobe hut near the San Fernando entrance to Cahuenga Pass, an agreement known as the Cahuenga Capitulation was drawn up. The terms of the agreement were conciliatory in tone, and the revolt ended in an atmosphere of reasonableness and common sense.

The Hispanic era ended officially with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, which ceded California to the United States.



## THE AMERICAN ERA



The discovery of gold nuggets in the tail race of Sutter's mill by James W. Marshall on January 24, 1848 (ironically only nine days before the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded California to the United States) immediately and drastically altered the course of California history. Marshall, the sawmill foreman, had been cleaning the tailrace by permitting water to flow through it overnight. In the morning he inspected the results of this sluicing action and discovered a gold nugget. When he showed it to John Sutter, Sutter immediately swore him to secrecy; however, news of the gold discovery was soon leaked out by other workers in the crew, and the news rapidly spread around the world. Immediately upon hearing of such riches people dropped their tools of trade and headed for the Mother Lode of the Sierra Nevada, and the race to the gold fields was on! In a short time, the stream of newcomers reached flood proportions. Ships routinely putting in at San Francisco Bay were abandoned by both passengers and crews and left to rot in the bay.

The gold seekers bypassed Monterey and Los Angeles, the former political and social centers of California, and centered their commercial activities in San Francisco. From less than 1,000 inhabitants in 1848, San Francisco grew to 56,000 by 1860. The growth was not orderly, so local law enforcement broke down, and criminal elements were for a time uncontrolled. Vigilante groups were formed that dealt severely with the criminals and occasionally, by mistake, with the innocent as well.

As the miners poured into the state, new towns sprang up along the Mother Lode. Such picturesque names as You Bet, Hangtown, Red Dog, Dog Town, Timbuctoo, Rough and Ready, Fiddletown, Chinese Camp, Mormon Bar, Bed Bug, Dutch Flat, and others became famous (or infamous) at the time. Most of these passed into oblivion almost as fast as they had grown, but many can still be found on the maps today.

Americans predominated in the gold fields, but the lure of the Mother Lode also brought a flood of immigrants from China and Europe. Southern miners, bringing their slaves, were

immediately confronted by the fiercely independent miners who demanded that the slaves be set free. Many times these freed men became successful miners working either by themselves or in the company of other miners.

After the first four years, the surface diggings had been fairly well exhausted and the miners were forced to join together in corporations and companies able to finance "hardrock" mines. The tunnels of the hardrock mines created a labyrinth throughout some slopes of the Sierra. Still later, hydraulic mining evolved when the miners were confronted with vast quantities of non-gold bearing soil (overburden) overlaying the gold-bearing soil. A powerful stream of water directed at this overburden washed enormous quantities of earth into sluice boxes that collected the gold. As hydraulic mining continued, the silt washed downstream and choked the rivers and streams of the central valley causing flooding and, consequently, great losses for the agricultural interests in these areas. Eventually, the Anti-Debris Act was passed, and hydraulic mining virtually ceased.



*Hydraulic mining*

## The California Constitutions

Shortly after the discovery of gold, the citizens of California sought annexation of the territory to the United States as a full-fledged state. To qualify, they had to establish an effective civil government. In the spring of 1849, General Bennett Riley became the military governor of California. General Riley was much more energetic than his predecessors and, upon receipt of the news that the U.S. Congress (embroiled in the slavery conflict) had adjourned for the third time without having made any provision for a government in California, General Riley immediately asserted his authority by issuing a call for a constitutional convention. This convention met in Monterey at Colton Hall on September 3, 1849. The makeup of the constitutional convention was a cross-section of the inhabitants of California at that time. Former Californians from the Mexican era voted alongside the newcomers, and all contributed to the effort to ensure that California would be admitted.

The convention lasted six weeks and produced a constitution that was based primarily on the state constitutions of New York and Iowa. It contained some restrictions that, although objectionable in light of modern thinking, were found in nearly all other state constitutions of that time. For instance, women were not allowed to vote, nor were Negroes or Chinese. On the question of slavery, which was then causing so much tumult in Congress, no debate was necessary. The vote to prohibit slavery was unanimous.

On October 13, the constitutional convention adjourned. A month later the constitution was approved by the California electorate, and the first elected governor of California, Peter H. Burnett, was inaugurated on December 20, 1849. Approval of the constitution by Congress was delayed almost a year because of the slavery issue, but on September 9, 1850, California was officially admitted to the Union.

The constitution of 1849 remained in effect until problems arising from a financial depression and political turmoil in the late 1870s made it evident that drastic modifications were needed. Finally, in 1879, a second constitution was drafted by a constitutional convention. The

labor parties of the state, which were very vocal, strongly influenced the content of the new constitution. It proved a disappointment to most factions; however, a return of prosperity in the 1880s reduced the intensity of the demands for social and political change, and the new constitution survived.

## California Begins to Grow

As gold production began to decline in the Mother Lode area, silver was found on Mt. Davidson in Nevada. This created a totally new rush to the eastern side of the Sierra. It also brought great economic wealth to California. San Francisco, at that time the financial center of the entire Pacific coast, was deeply involved in the exciting ups and downs of silver stock speculation and was also the staging point for most of the supplies needed at the silver mines.

As affluence increased, cultural values changed, and Californians wanted to be better entertained, educated, and edified. Some talented and many not-so-talented artists of the time found a receptive audience in California. Among the better known were Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Joaquin Miller. The theater took on a new importance, and opera houses and theaters were constructed throughout the state.

With the depletion of the gold fields, the miners returned to the settlements seeking employment, and as the economic bases shifted, many different industries took on new importance. In the metropolitan areas of California, foundries were soon thriving. The iron works in San Francisco developed the first west coast warship. Meanwhile, Collis P. Huntington was busy selling farm implements to the miners. John Studebaker converted his wheelbarrow shop in Hangtown (now Placerville) and began manufacturing wagons and buggies. The Armour Brothers moved from their small butcher shop in Virginiatown to the east coast to become major meat producers for the nation.



*"A sea of sin, lashed by the tempests of lust and passion," thundered the Reverend F. M. Warrington as he described the gold mining town of Bodie during its heyday in 1881. At that time it was at the peak of its reputation for vice and violence. Killings, robberies, stage holdups, and street fights occurred with monotonous regularity and the cry "Goodby, God, I'm going to Bodie," was only half jest.*

*But today the badmen have gone on to their rewards, the streets are quiet, and Bodie is a genuine ghost town, preserved in a state of "arrested decay" since 1962 as a California State Historic Park.*

*Over 150 structures remain standing as wind, fire, and the elements have left them. Since Bodie suffered heavily from fires throughout the years, it is fortunate that so much still remains of the historic town that once boasted a population of more than 10,000.*

*The work of preserving the town in a state of "arrested decay" will continue. Much remains to be done. Many of the frame buildings are now so fragile that a great amount of work is necessary merely to preserve the status quo. But the historic value of this famous mining town makes all the effort and expenditure worthwhile, and as funds become available many of the structures will be restored, and interpretive programs will be developed so that the spirit of the old mining town can be preserved.*

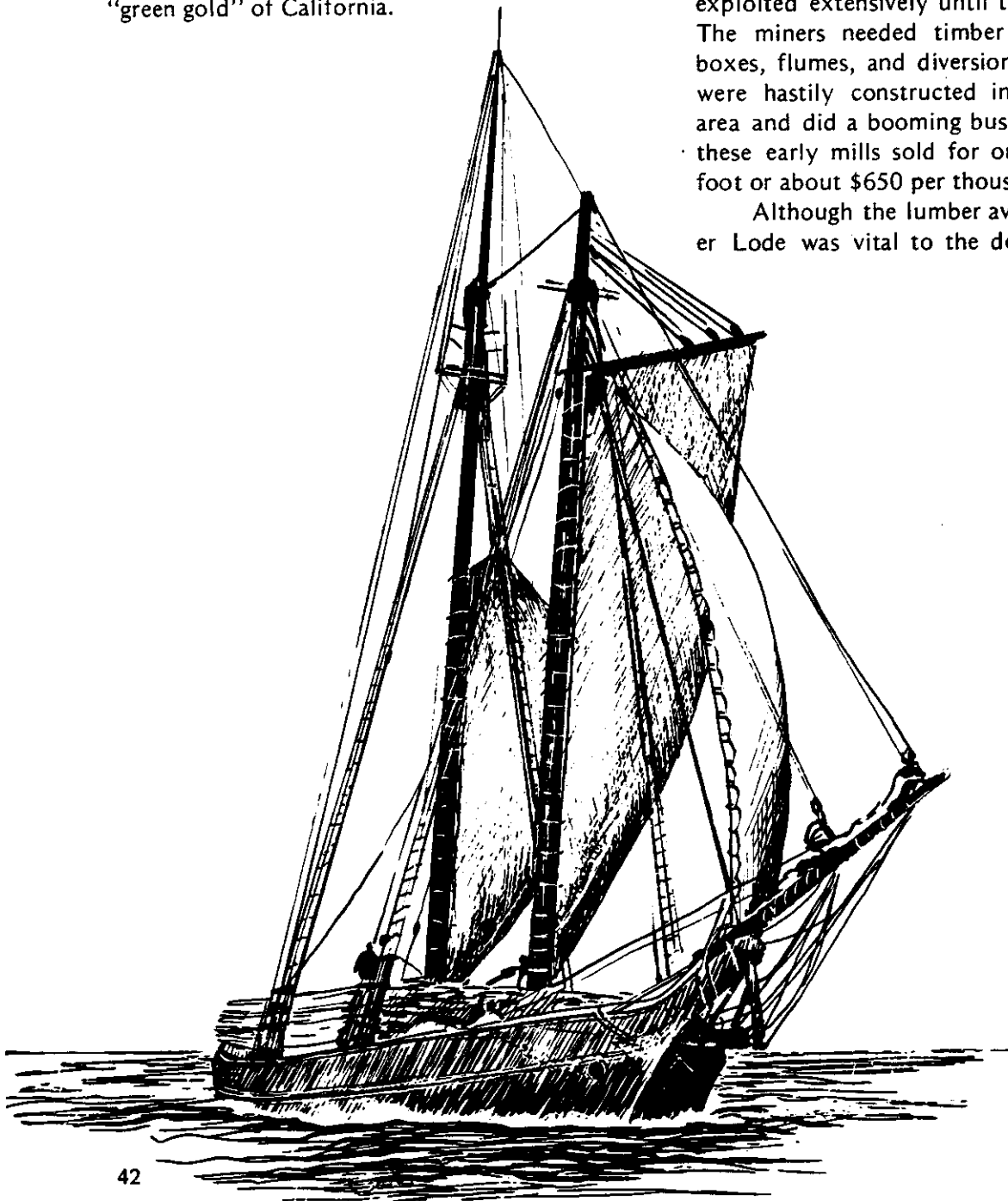
## The "Green Gold" of California

With the exception of canoe-building people located in the Santa Barbara Channel area and along the Klamath River, the California Indians used very little timber; and the Spanish and Mexican settlers usually preferred to build with sun-dried adobe bricks. So at the time of the gold rush, California's timber resources were virtually intact. The virgin stands of redwoods, oaks, pines, firs, and cedars that spread across the land have often been referred to as the "green gold" of California.

Apparently the Russians of Fort Ross made the first commercial use of the giant redwoods that once grew along the coast from Crescent City to Carmel. They were reported to have sold redwood planks in the Hawaiian Islands. In the 1830s, a few others began selling redwood planks formed by whipsawing or splitting. A few water-powered sawmills were also developed at this time, and in the 1840s the first steam-powered sawmill was operating near Bodega Bay.

But California's timber resources were not exploited extensively until the gold rush began. The miners needed timber for cradles, sluice boxes, flumes, and diversion dams, so sawmills were hastily constructed in the Mother Lode area and did a booming business. Lumber from these early mills sold for one dollar per linear foot or about \$650 per thousand board feet.

Although the lumber available in the Mother Lode was vital to the development of gold



*Lumber Schooner*





mining, it could not at first be transported to the urban areas because the roads were impassable most of the year; so California's urban lumber needs were at first met by shipments around Cape Horn from New England. But soon sawmills were constructed to exploit the coastal stands of redwoods where the sea offered a means of transportation. Soon a fleet of lumber schooners was hauling redwood planks from the "doghole" ports of the Pacific coast to California's developing urban areas.

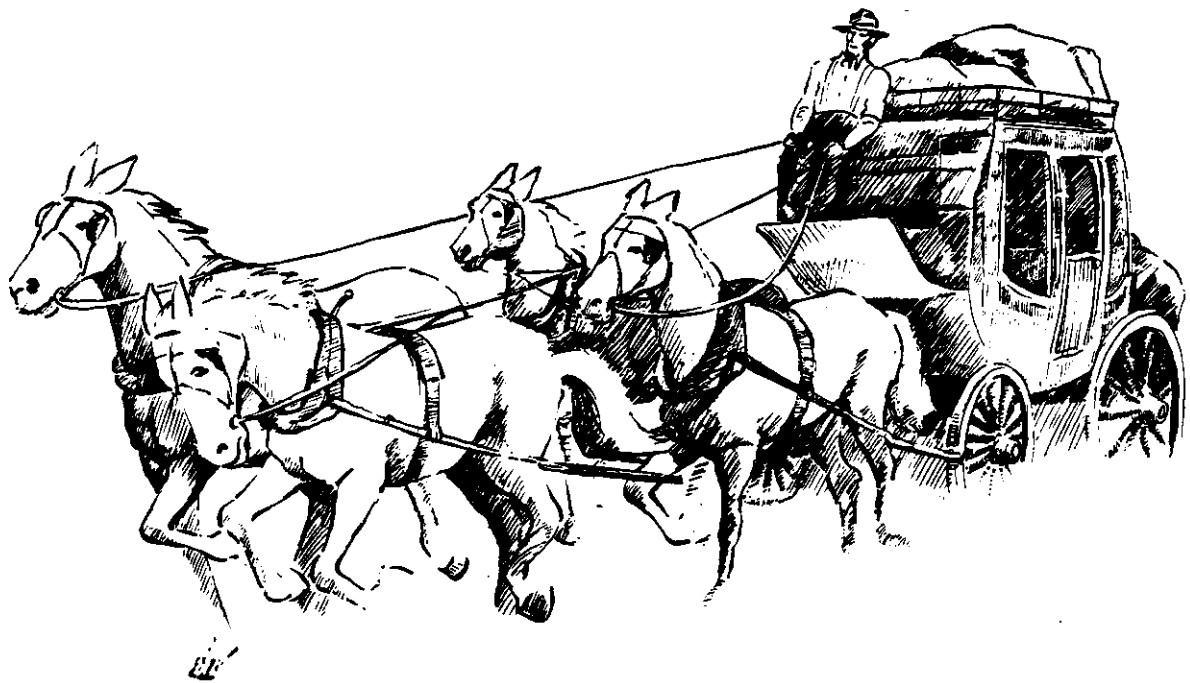
The constant fires that plagued the gold rush towns stimulated the development of the lumber industry. San Francisco, for instance, was swept by fire six times during the first years of the gold rush, and each time it was rebuilt with coastal redwood.

As the railroads were constructed throughout the California valleys, the interior stands of timber could be exploited. Long wooden flumes carried the logs dramatically down the mountain

slopes to railheads on the valley floor. The combination of flumes and rail transportation made California lumber a dependable commodity at competitive prices and greatly stimulated the development of the interior valleys.

But rail connections between San Francisco and Eureka were not completed until 1915, so the lumber schooners along the coast retained their importance well into the twentieth century. The need for such schooners stimulated the growth of shipyards on the Pacific coast.

As the lumber industry grew, it contributed in many ways to the development of the California economy. Foundries and manufacturing plants were established to supply the lumber industries with equipment and machinery, the lumber camps were a market for agricultural products of all types, and to some extent all the components of economic and industrial growth throughout the state were affected by the "green gold" of California.

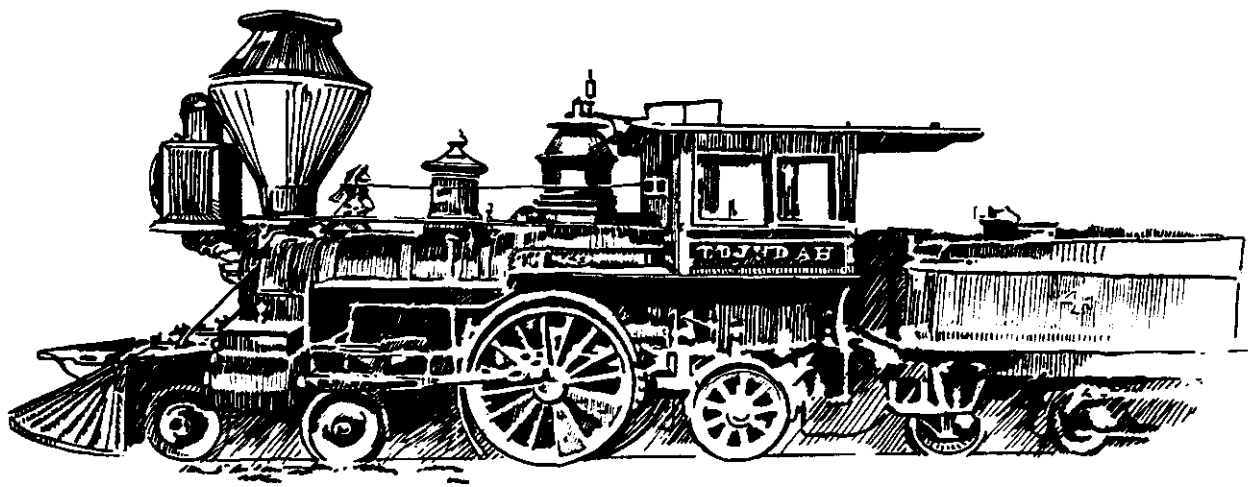


### The Transportation System Develops

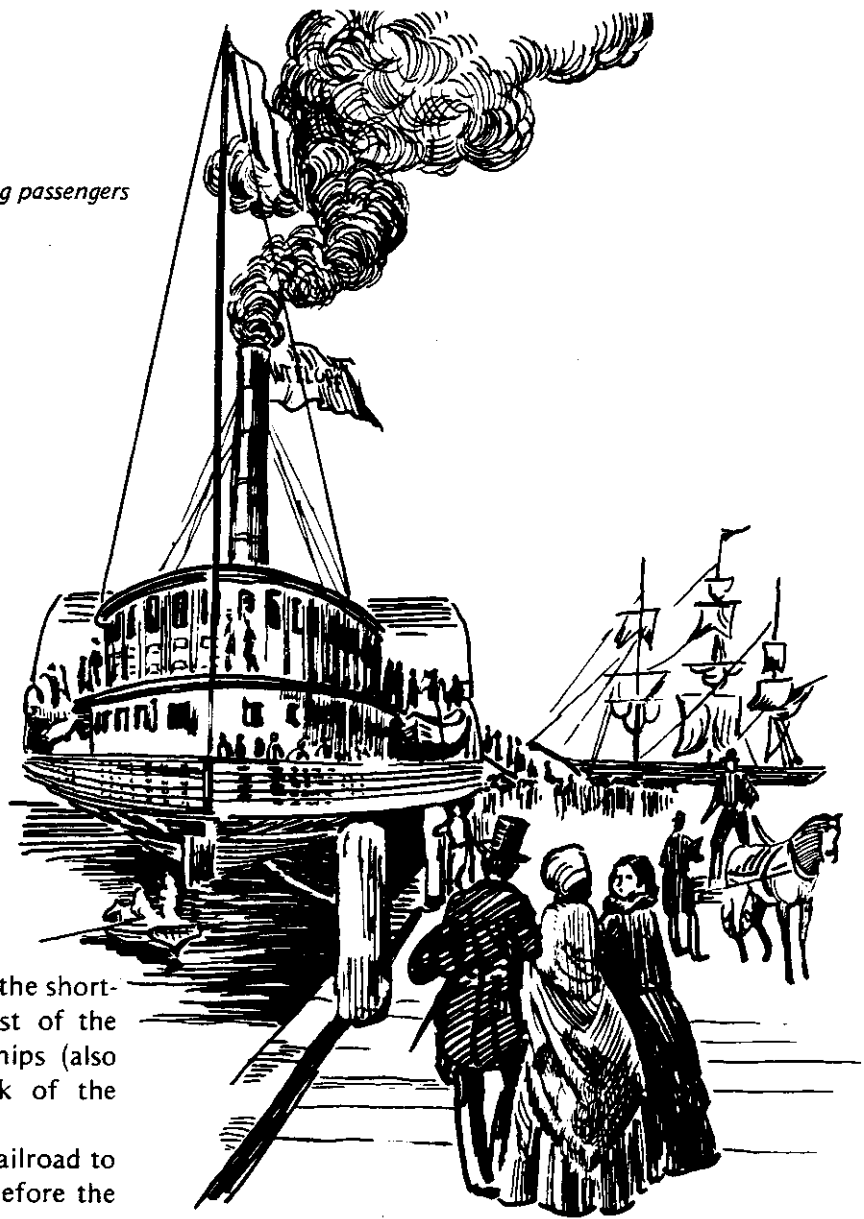
As the population grew and as business and industry flourished, the need for improved transportation systems became more critical and complex. During the Hispanic era, the development of California had lagged because of its isolation from the rest of the world. And even considering the great technological advances made during the last half of the nineteenth century, development of transcontinental transportation faced formidable obstacles. Routes across the Sierra Nevada were blocked during the winter by vast amounts of snow, and the mountains them-

selves presented sheer walls of granite. Traveling around this mountain barrier through the desert created its own unique problems of intense heat, aridity, sand, and hostile Indians.

The first major transcontinental route for commercial transportation was the Butterfield Overland Mail Stagecoach Line which began service September 17, 1858, between Tipton, Missouri (the railhead west of St. Louis) and San Francisco. The run between St. Louis and San Francisco was generally made in 23 days. The Butterfield line and other stage coach lines were federally subsidized and provided a valuable service until they were made obsolete by the transcontinental railroad.



*Riverboat "Antelope" loading passengers*



Although the overland stages and the short-lived pony express have received most of the attention, the less spectacular steamships (also federally subsidized) carried the bulk of the freight and passengers to California.

The need for a transcontinental railroad to California had been recognized even before the gold rush. But the problems involved were enormous. Unprecedented engineering techniques had to be developed, the route had to be surveyed, and somehow the vast undertaking had to be financed. Then too, powerful opposition to the railroad developed from such special interest groups as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which recognized that the railroad threatened its profitable trade along the west coast.

But in the mid-1850s the federal government financed a topographical survey to find the most desirable route for a transcontinental railroad. After bitter sectional rivalry, the route was eventually selected, and in 1863 the first spike was driven in Sacramento for the Central Pacific Railroad. This route went across the Sierra Nevada through the Emigrant Gap near the site of the ill-fated Donner party encampment and across the Nevada desert. There it linked up with the Union Pacific. On May 10, 1869, the last

spike was driven at Promontory, Utah. The transcontinental railroad completely changed the economic base of California by facilitating immigration and opening new markets for agricultural products.

Meanwhile, other means of internal transportation were being developed. The California Steam Navigation Company was providing riverboat transportation on the major rivers of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Eventually, because of liberal federal subsidies and a virtual monopoly of rail transportation in California, the Central Pacific became owner of this riverboat line as well as of most of the other minor railroads within the state. This led to charges of rate fixing and other shady practices and brought about an increased public demand for a railroad commission with strength to regulate this monopoly.

## California Agriculture Diversifies

Cattle and sheep ranching continued to expand during the Civil War and the postwar years, and a major change occurred when the animals were bred with quality stock from Europe to increase production of both meat and wool. During this time, cereal grains also became an important agricultural product. Vast regions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys were planted to wheat and barley, and during the peak of the grain boom individual holdings were as big as 50,000 acres.

During the last decades of the nineteenth century, the citrus industry developed in southern California. Citrus culture started at the missions, but the full potential of the industry was only realized during the American era, when improving transportation (eventually including refrigerated railroad cars) opened up vast markets outside of California.

The cultivation of wine grapes also began on mission lands. A grape developed by the padres and called the Mission Grape is still being cultivated today although, by modern standards, it does not make a high-quality wine. The wine industry grew rapidly during the American era, and traces of old vineyards can be found in some of the early gold rush towns — Coloma, for example. With the introduction of French and German varietal vines into the fertile valleys of Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino Counties, California wines soon became competitive with those from Europe. Later, other grapes were introduced into the San Joaquin Valley, primarily for the production of sweet wines, brandy, and raisins.

Today most of the crops grown in California are dependent on extensive statewide irrigation systems. The need to construct extensive irrigation systems greatly influenced the early pattern of land use in California. The small farmer, unable to finance the necessary irrigation system, was at the mercy of the weather. Although he might bring in a few good crops by dry farming, it was inevitable in most areas that he would eventually be wiped out by drought. As a result, much of the farmland passed into the control of large corporations. Reclamation of the vast marshy areas of the Sacramento-San

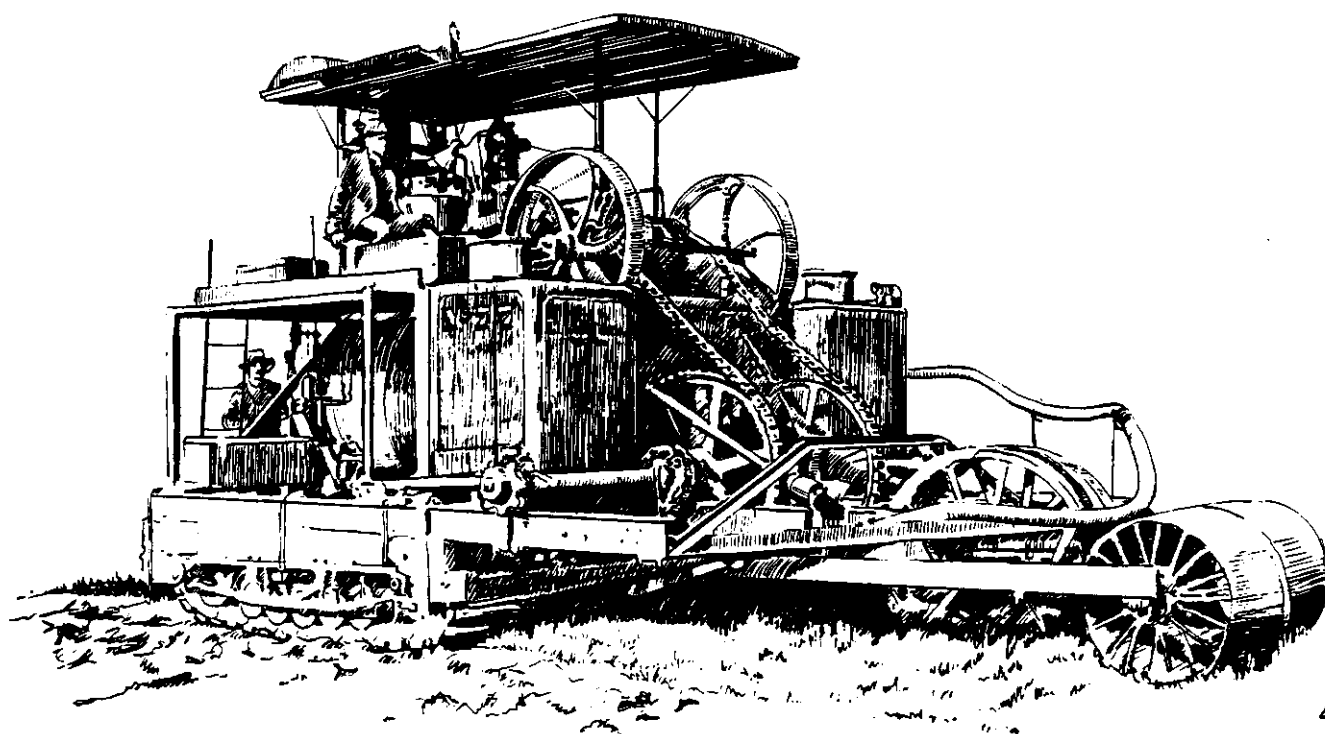
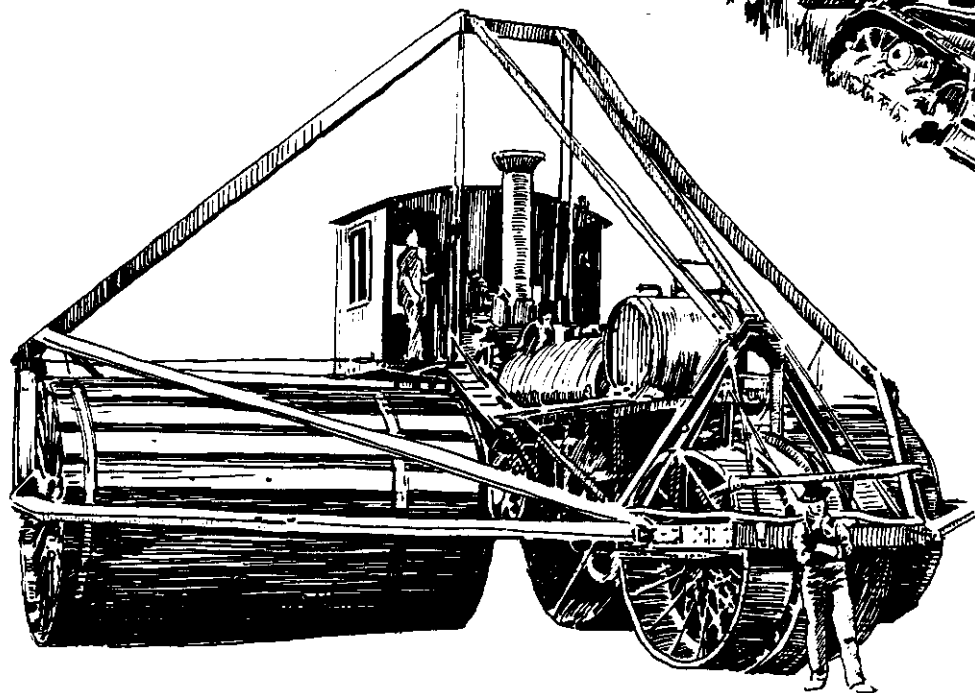
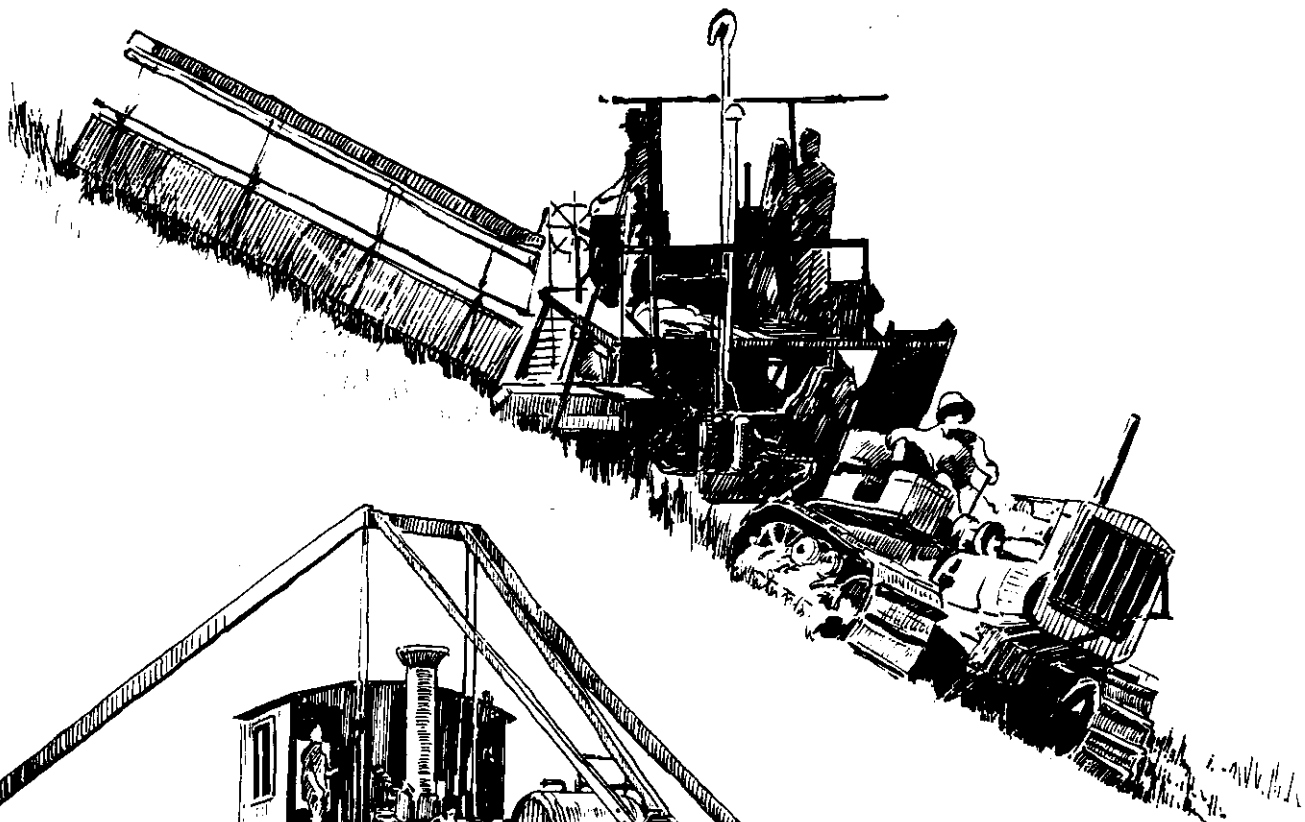
*Unusual farming conditions in California inspired the development of revolutionary farming equipment. As an example, the early establishment of large farms in California made it practical to develop huge tractors. Some of the early steam-powered tractors were giants weighing 20 tons or more, and to keep them from sinking into the soft earth they had to be equipped with massive cylindrical wheels. Although these tractors were cumbersome and difficult to turn, they were practical in California because the farms were so large.*

*The spongy peat soil reclaimed from ancient tule marshes in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta presented special problems. As the weight of farm equipment increased, the machines sank deeper into the peat soil in spite of their cylindrical wheels. So the innovative Holt Manufacturing Company of Stockton replaced the wheels on steam tractors with tracks and, in 1904, developed the first practical crawler-tractor — the direct ancestor of all the bulldozers, tanks, and small crawler-tractors of today. Crawler-tractors made it possible to develop land that had never been farmed before, and in a remarkably short space of time these machines were being used around the world.*

*Another challenge was presented in California by the rolling foothills that border the central valleys. It was known that these hills would grow grain successfully, but their sloping surfaces made it difficult to harvest the grain economically using the conventional combine harvesters available at that time. The problem was that when the harvester tilted on a side hill, all the grain tumbled to one side of the separator where it could not be threshed efficiently. In 1891 the Holt Manufacturing Company met the challenge by developing a specialized side-hill harvester. These harvesters were equipped with an ingenious arrangement of gears and ratchets that allowed the harvester to be leveled regardless of the slope of the land. Soon hundreds of thousands of previously untilled acres were under efficient cultivation.*

*Many fine examples of early California farm machinery still exist throughout the state. Some are restored and well cared for in private collections, but others are rusting away in odd corners of old barns and sheds.*

*The best and most definitive examples of such historic farm machinery should be located, acquired, restored, and preserved under carefully planned, centrally directed programs. Museums of early farm machinery might be established at such locations as the Camillus Nelson State Historic Farm, where, in the future, actual demonstrations of historic farm machinery in operation could bring to student and adult viewers a sense of the reality of history.*



Joaquin river delta also demanded a large capital investment. The critical need to stabilize California's unpredictable water supply eventually led to construction of truly titanic water projects, which will be discussed later.

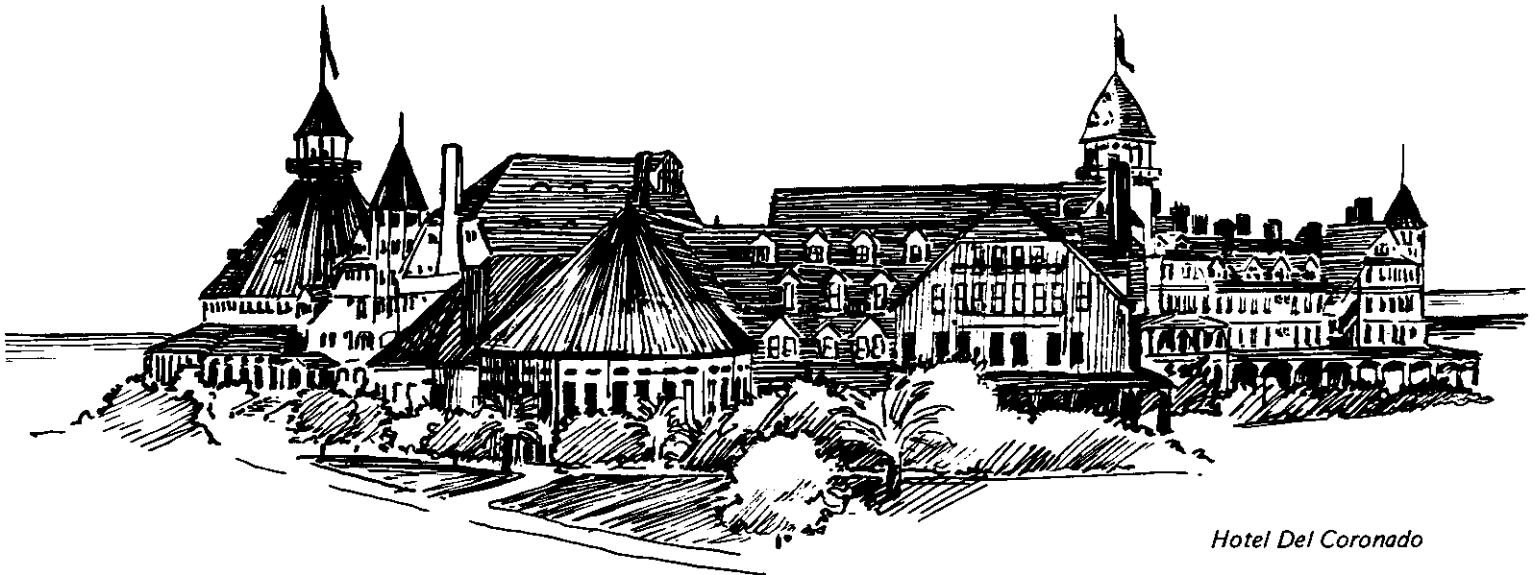
### A Period of Phenomenal Growth

During the 1880s several competitive railroads were making inroads into California, and a vigorous competition for the railroad passenger developed. As a result, the fares from Kansas City to Los Angeles at one time reached a low of one dollar for transcontinental passage. These bargain fares brought about a flood of immigration and concurrently, a land boom based on speculation.

To induce buyers to invest in California land, railroad literature propagandized the state's remarkable climate to midwesterners, advertising "no blizzards or tornadoes," likening southern California to the coast of Italy, and merchandizing the climate as that of a latter-day Eden. Many developers spent enormous sums of money for the construction of lavish hotels as focal points of their proposed developments. These "resort" hotels provided attractive accom-

modations for prospective buyers of lots in the subdivisions; often the hotels were the only buildings ever to occupy the townsites, so rapidly did the speculation boom climb to its peak and then collapse. The Hotel Del Coronado still remains as the last major monument to the resort hotel architecture of the boom of the eighties; but during the peak of the boom, resort hotels, both sumptuous and makeshift, appeared throughout the state as the railroads continued to bring in more prospective land buyers from the midwest.

Huge plots of land throughout the state were subdivided, and the lots were often sold at auctions. In retrospect, the land boom sometimes seems ludicrous. Towns were laid out on cattle ranches, in the desert, on precipitous mountains, and speculators bid frantically for business frontage in towns that no one, including the developers, had ever seen. The land boom reached an incredible climax in 1887 and then suddenly collapsed completely. But the flood of immigrants continued. Between 1880 and 1890 the state's population rose from 517,000 to 1,200,000. A large proportion of the immigrants were solid, stable citizens, and many brought substantial capital.



*Hotel Del Coronado*



Left: Advertisement typical of those urging people to come to California  
Below: Immigrants going west via railroad



## The Orientals in California

California is always thought to have been a "melting pot" of races, religious backgrounds, and nationalities. However, the melting was not always accomplished in a spirit of happiness and brotherhood. The Chinese, for example, were the target of virulent resentment. They worked for extremely low wages and were able economically to glean the mine tailings left behind by the American miners. When mining declined, they poured into the cities, and there, too, they were able to succeed economically because of their thrift and industry.

As animosity toward the Chinese increased, alien exclusion acts were passed and enforced. Most aliens were required to pay mining taxes, as well as other prohibitive taxes, and were subjected to various restrictions. Charles Crocker of the Central Pacific Railway, however, realized the tremendous industriousness of the Chinese and hired several thousand of them to work on the transcontinental railroad. Although they were smaller than the average American, their stamina made up for their lack of brawn. At one time approximately 15,000 were at work on the railroad.

The Chinese, exposed to constant harassment and various discriminatory laws, clustered together in "chinatowns," but the harassment continued. After extensive pressure from California, the immigration of Chinese was prohibited by federal law, and local laws were passed restricting employment of Chinese labor, although such laws were often declared unconstitutional by federal courts. In one instance, the president, Teddy Roosevelt, intervened and insisted that one of California's anti-Chinese laws be rescinded.

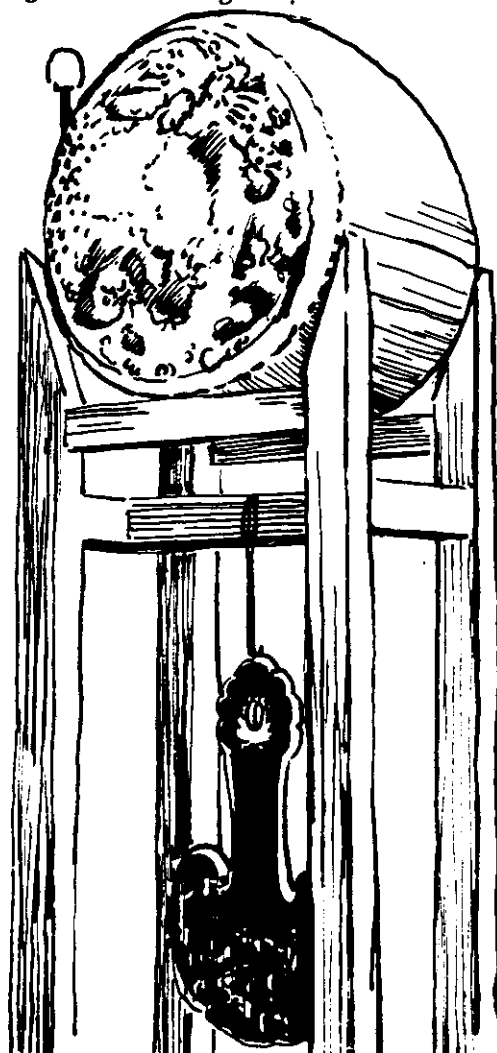
The Japanese influence in California began shortly after the gold rush, when a small group of immigrants settled in the Mother Lode region in Coloma and attempted to establish the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony. This attempt was short lived, but it opened the doorway to future Japanese immigration, which inspired further oratory on "the yellow peril" by Denis Kearney and other labor union leaders.

The virulence of the attacks on Orientals is difficult to understand in light of modern think-



ing. Apparently to the unsophisticated forty-niners, the Chinese were heathens, with utterly alien dress, speech, customs, and gods. They worked tirelessly for pennies per day and still saved money. Later, during the depression of the 1870s, the working man felt that he was being squeezed between ruthless big business on the one side and cheap "coolie" labor on the other.

Use of the unfortunate Chinese as whipping boy seemed to have the strange side effect of relieving other ethnic, religious, or national groups of some of the prejudices and problems encountered by the Orientals. Some of these immigrants attained great prominence.







Above: Ancient Chinese image  
Below: The inscription above the door reads "The Temple of the Forest and the Clouds."

The Weaverville Joss House, constructed as a place of Taoist worship in 1874, stands as a reminder of Chinese participation in the development of California from gold rush days to the present.

The first Joss House was constructed in 1852 or 1853 when Weaverville was a booming center of mining activity. Like so many gold rush towns made up of wooden structures, old Weaverville was swept by ruinous fires and regrettably, the first Joss House and most of its furnishings were destroyed by fire in 1873.

The Chinese community immediately donated generously to construct the present temple, which was dedicated in April, 1874. A record of the contributors' names, written in Chinese, still hangs in the conference room next to the temple.

The temple has been in continuous use as a place of worship since its construction. The family of Moon Lee (whose grandfather contributed toward its building) still worships at the temple, along with other Chinese who come from all over California.

According to tradition, the Taoist religion was founded by Lao Tse, a prominent philosopher and religious leader of the sixth century B.C. Details of the development of this religion have faded to legend, but in its early form Tao, "The Way," led individuals toward serenity through a harmony with nature to be achieved by eliminating ambition and attaining purity and simplicity. But through the centuries Taoism added elements of Buddhism and Confucianism as well as ancient Chinese ancestor worship and animism.

It acquired eight "Immortals" or saints, who achieved that status through study of nature's secrets. Taoism also includes veneration of Chinese heroes and sages. It is estimated that over 50 million people

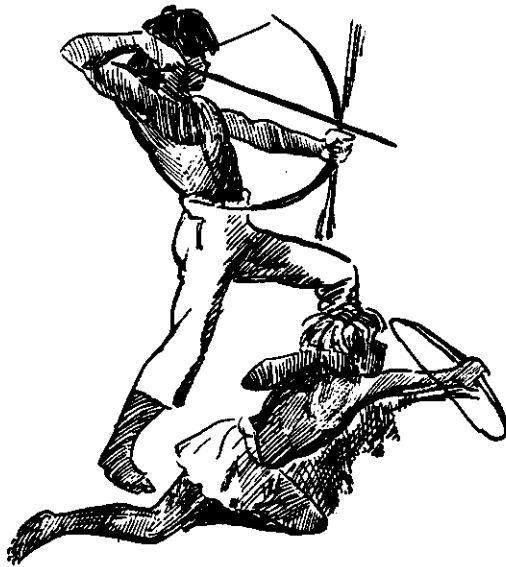
# 廟林雲

throughout the world follow the Taoist faith and that approximately 15,000 of them live in North America.

The interior of the Weaverville Joss House is painted red, symbolizing happiness. It contains an ornately carved and brightly painted altar where worshippers may pray to, for instance, the saints of medicine, decision, or mercy. It is forbidden for worshippers to pray for wealth or revenge on an enemy, and temple attendants may fine those who make such requests; but it is perfectly proper to ask for the wisdom needed to make a correct business decision. The temple furnishings also include a drum and a gong which worshippers strike to attract the attention of the spirits to prayers or offerings. The temple is guarded from evil spirits by the image of an ancient Chinese official.

In the 1950s Moon Lee and his wife Dorothy, wishing to ensure survival of the temple after their deaths, began the process of placing it under State protection, and it became a unit of the State Park System in 1956.

The basic structure of the temple is sound, but the interior furnishings and draperies are so old that their rate of deterioration is now accelerating alarmingly. It will be necessary to contract with the museum technicians who have the specialized expertise necessary to treat and preserve such furnishings before these important features of California's early Chinese history are lost to posterity.



### The Indians

Most of the early settlers showed very little sympathy for the plight of the California Indians. As early as the gold rush period, the Indians of California were being forced to cede land to the arriving immigrants. Although the federal government negotiated a number of treaties with the Indian groups, the relationships between the Indians and the whites continued to deteriorate and, with rare exceptions, the Indians were forced to live on reservation lands that were of marginal agricultural value. Only in a few instances did the Indians seriously resist the encroachment of the foreigners on their lands. California's Indian "wars" were generally sordid massacres that led to retaliations on both sides during which there was little differentiation between the innocent and the guilty. One of the more notable punitive expeditions led by Major James D. Savage was made up of a volunteer group known as the Mariposa Battalion. This group pursued marauding Indians into a rugged Sierra hiding place near the Merced River and stumbled onto Yosemite valley, one of the most spectacularly scenic areas in the world.

The last and most dramatic conflict was between the Modoc Indians and the U.S. Army. In 1864 the few remaining members of the Modoc tribe, which had been seriously reduced in number by skirmishes and diseases, were persuaded by United States Indian Agents to go to the Klamath Reservation in southern Oregon. This migration forced the Modocs to trespass on

traditional hunting grounds of the Klamath Indians. The Klamaths, who resented the presence of the Modocs, restricted their movement; so Chief Kientepoos (Captain Jack) of the Modocs led his people back into their own traditional hunting grounds near a desolate region of volcanic rock and marginal grazing lands known as the Lava Beds. Since he was defying the U.S. government's authority, the U.S. Army was ordered to move the Modocs forcibly back to the Klamath Reservation. The result was a major confrontation on January 17, 1873, and several deaths occurred when the Army attacked in the face of heavy gunfire by the concealed Indians.

Later a peace party was formed to negotiate the resettlement of the Modocs. During the discussions, the supposedly unarmed Modocs killed General E. R. S. Canby, Commander of the American forces, and wounded Superintendent Meacham. This "massacre" of participants at peace negotiations did not seem unfair to the Modocs. They had been victims of a nearly identical massacre by the white miners in 1852, when Ben Wright threw the Modocs off guard by proposing a peaceful settlement and then attacked, slaughtering forty Indians. The Army did not view the "massacre" in such a favorable light, and when Captain Jack, short of supplies and confronted by an overwhelmingly superior force was forced to surrender, he and two other Modocs were executed.

The attitude toward the California Indians began to change after the settlement of the Modoc war, and many authors began to romanticize the California Indian. Helen Hunt Jackson was one such author. Her two influential books, *A Century of Dishonor* and *Ramona*, focused attention on the plight of the Indians.

In 1887, with passage of the Dawes Act, the government acknowledged responsibility for the care of the Indians. This act effectively broke up the tribal organizations by dealing with the Indians on an individual basis. It did give them some rights as American citizens, but in doing so it destroyed much of their rich cultural heritage. The Dawes Act was repealed in 1934.

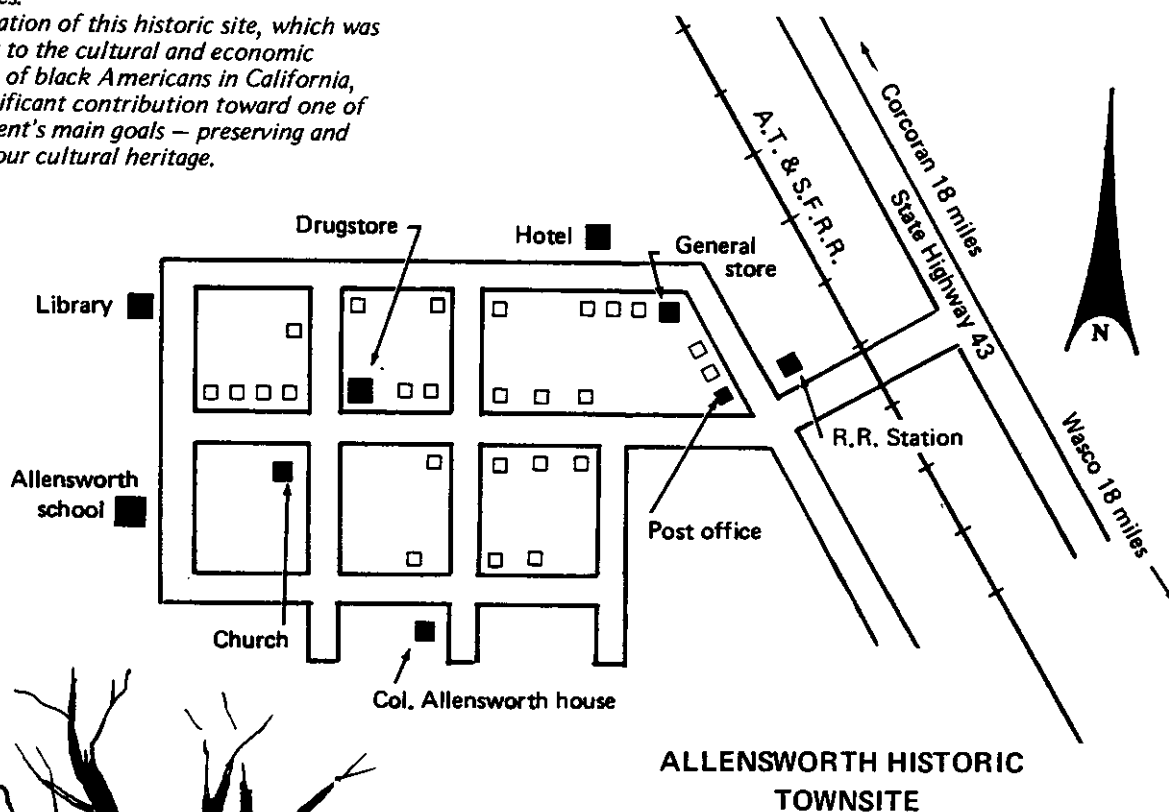
With the aid of the Allensworth Advisory Committee, established by the Governor's Office in November, 1969, the Department of Parks and Recreation is acquiring land at the 80-acre Allensworth townsite, which will be developed as a State Historic Park. As a historic park Allensworth will provide an invaluable location for interpretation of the role of black Americans in the opening of the west and in the development of California.

Allensworth was founded in 1908 by Colonel Allen Allensworth, an ex-slave, whose dream was to establish a black community in California where his people could live in peace while controlling and directing the course of their own lives.

Restoration of this historic site, which was so important to the cultural and economic development of black Americans in California, will be a significant contribution toward one of the Department's main goals — preserving and interpreting our cultural heritage.



Allensworth schoolhouse



Col. Allensworth's house

## The Cultural Awakening

As California matured, it became a cultural center. Writers flocked to California, and many produced works expounding the progressive economic philosophies that were sweeping the world around the turn of the century. Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* (1880) is an example. Frank Norris' historical novels, *The Octopus* (1901) and *The Pit* (1903), were exposés of the railroad and the wheat industry. Jack London wrote socialist pamphlets as well as his more famous action novels, such as *The Call of the Wild* (1903) and *The Sea Wolf* (1904). Other famous authors and journalists included William Heath Davis, author of *Sixty Years in California*; John Steinbeck; Zane Grey; Gertrude Atherton; the poet Joaquin Miller, popularly known as the "Poet of the Sierra"; Edwin Markham; Charles Fletcher Lummis; and John S. McGroarty.

Appreciation of music and drama developed rapidly in California, and many fine opera houses and theaters were constructed. Such famed musicians as Jan Paderewski, Arturo Toscanini, and Enrico Caruso performed at many of the opera houses.

Some famous actors and actresses were of local origin. Lotta Crabtree, for example, started her career in California and ultimately achieved national recognition.

## Growth of the Universities

The need for higher education was recognized early in the America era. Among the first colleges was Santa Clara University, founded in 1851 as a preparatory school. The College of Pacific, now located in Stockton, was established in 1851 in San Jose by the Methodists and was chartered by the state supreme court as the first institute of higher learning in California. Mills College was founded in 1852 as a seminary. The University of California, first known as the College of California, was created by the State Legislature in 1868, and at Palo Alto, Stanford University was founded in 1890 by Leland Stanford as a memorial to his son.

## The San Francisco Earthquake

At 5:16 a.m. on April 18, 1906, San Francisco was shaken by a massive earthquake. Ranging from Salinas in the south to Cape Mendocino in northern California, the quake and the ensuing fire destroyed many of the flimsy buildings, some of which dated back to the gold rush period. Most of the cisterns and water mains were ruptured by the quake, so when fire broke out, firemen could only stand by helplessly, unable to fight the flames. As a last resort, the firemen turned to explosives and destroyed block-wide sections of the city to slow the advance of the holocaust. Estimates of the total damage ranged as high as one-half billion dollars, and 452 people lost their lives. Major portions of nearby cities were also destroyed, but fortunately in those cities the quake was not followed by fire, the actual cause of most of the damage in San Francisco.

## Political Reforms

As the city of San Francisco was rebuilt, the city government was also reconstructed. Public indignation had been growing over deeply entrenched corruption in the city government. As a result, Hiram Johnson and other reformers were able to gain some measure of control and clean up the government somewhat, but San Francisco's government remained seamy for many years.

Neither could Californians take pride in their state government. Many reforms were needed, but the deepest resentment stemmed from the conviction that California was controlled by a political machine set up by the Southern Pacific Railroad. A powerful reform group was organized on August 1, 1907, calling itself the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. Its first candidate for governor, Hiram Johnson, constantly reiterated during his campaign that he would "kick the Southern Pacific Railroad out of the Republican Party and out of the State government." The Democrats were campaigning on a nearly identical reform platform, but the Republicans won a closely contested election.

Under Johnson's vigorous leadership the legislators set aside party jealousies and worked

together to pass reform legislation. The most significant reforms were designed to ensure the voters effective control of their government so that the machine-dominated corruption of the past could be prevented. They included nonpartisan elections in the counties, the referendum, the initiative, and cross filing. Other progressive reforms of the Johnson administration were laws controlling public utilities, regulating weights and measures, establishing a new railroad commission, and reforming civil service procedures. Additional legislation was aimed at social betterment, establishment of minimum wages, workmen's compensation, and pensions.

### The Growth Continues

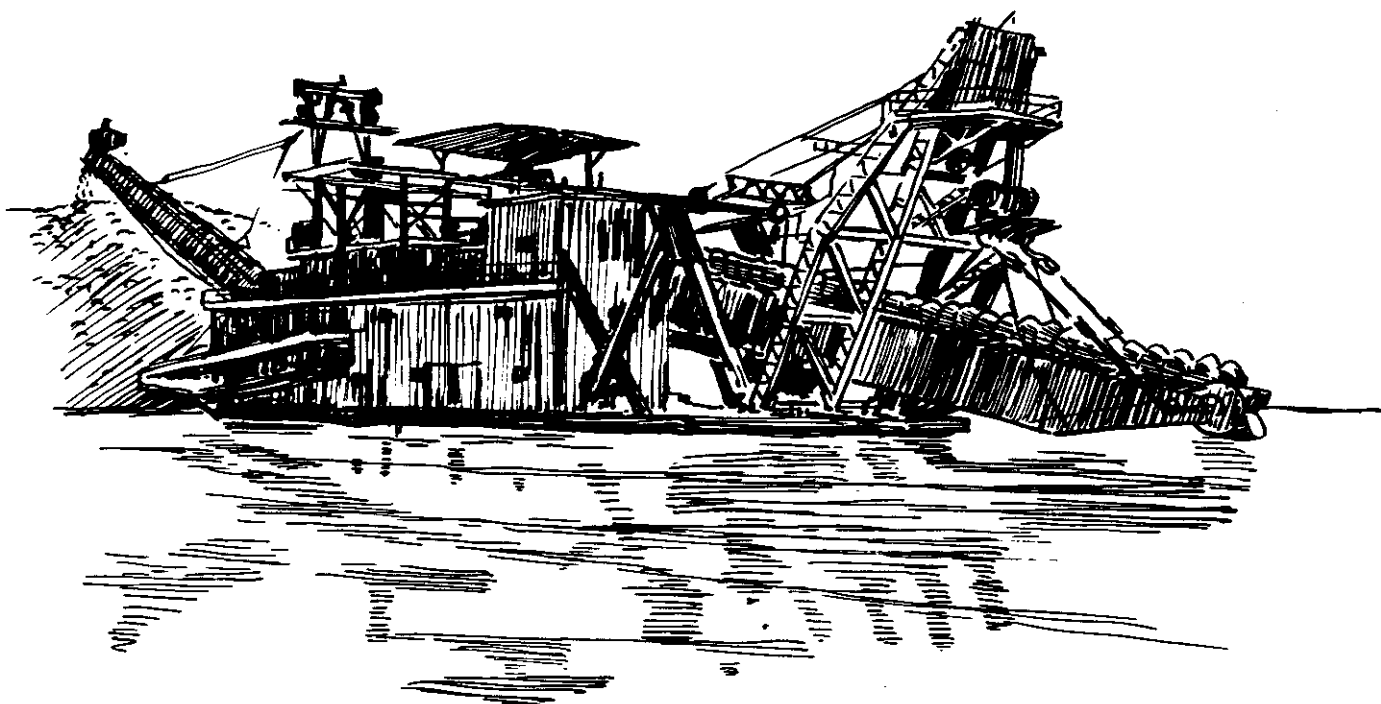
Each successive census showed an increase in California's population and, significantly, after the turn of the century, the population in southern California increased more rapidly than in the north. Eventually, the population living south of the Tehachapi Mountains exceeded the population in the rest of the state.

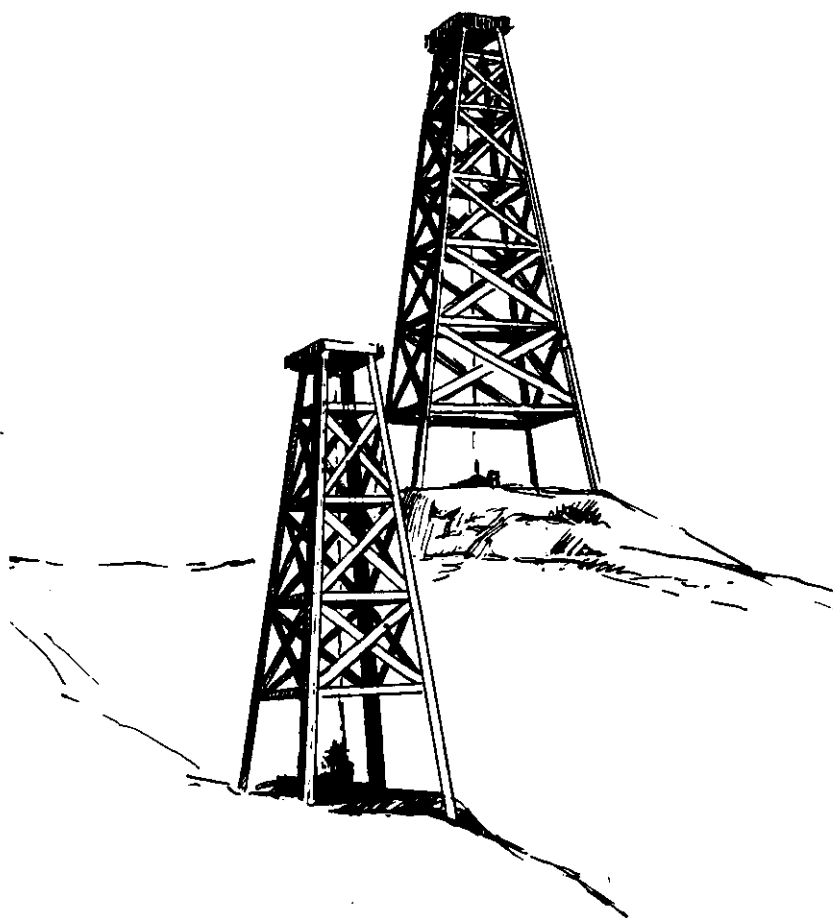
New port facilities were constructed in Los

Angeles in 1914, and by 1924 that city had eclipsed San Francisco in total annual tonnage handled. Los Angeles experienced a tremendous growth and expanded to absorb many cities which at that time were autonomous.

Urban transportation developed, and street-car systems spread throughout the major metropolitan areas. Most notable was the network of the "big red cars" of Henry Huntington's Pacific Electric Railway.

Mining continued to develop, and the emphasis was shifted from gold and silver to such less glamorous substances as salt, soda, potash, cement, clays, borax, and quicksilver. Mining activities increased even further in response to the increased demand for precious metals during World War I. After the 1880s gold mining shifted from hydraulic mining to dredging and hard rock mining. In the peripheral area of the foothills, massive dredgers floating upon their own lakes were able to extract gold economically from ancient, deeply buried riverbeds. This type of mining lasted until the mid-1960s, leaving in its wake large sterile areas covered only with round river cobbles.



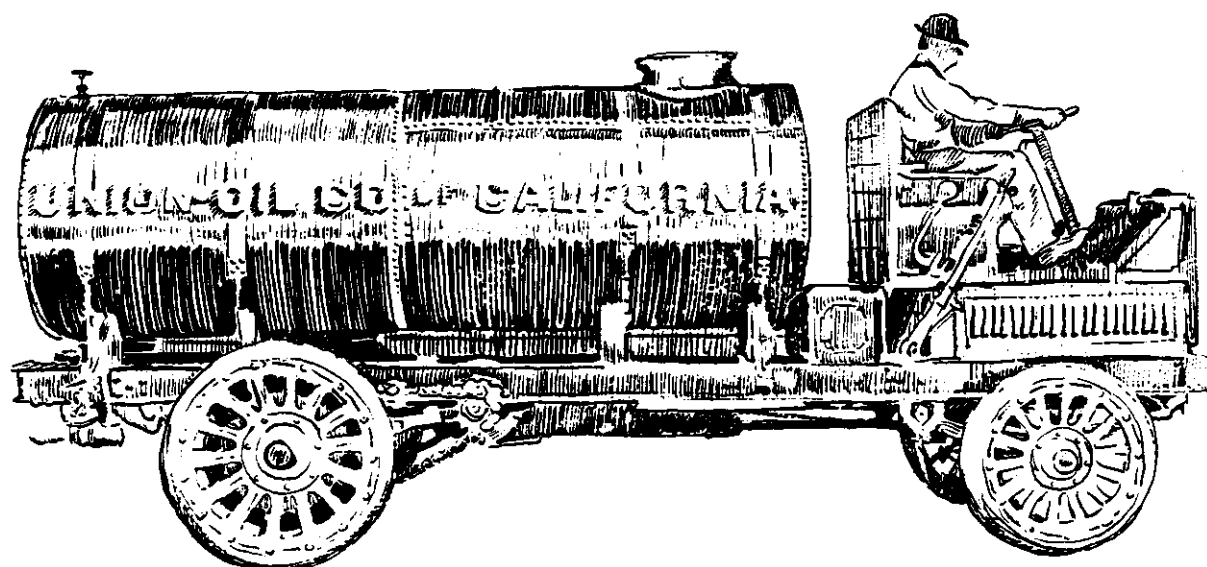


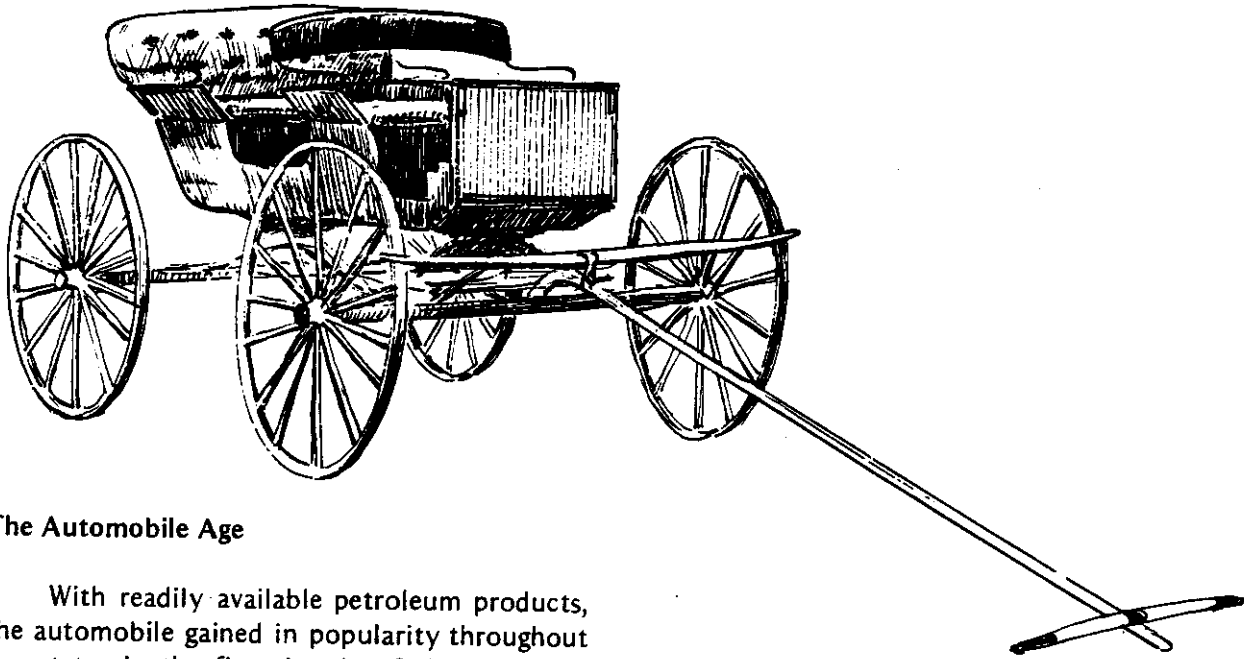
Growth of the petroleum industry was one of the most significant industrial developments during the late nineteenth century. In the mid-1870s the California Star Oil Company discovered oil in southern California's Newhall Basin. This company later became the Pacific Coast Oil Company, which was the corporate ancestor of the Standard Oil Company of California.

Lyman Steward and Edward L. Doheny were famous pioneer oil men who developed the Union Oil Company. Within a few years of operation, the oil holdings of this company had surpassed those of the Pacific Coast Oil Company.

Until 1900 the major market for oil was in the San Francisco Bay region; consequently, two refineries were built there in 1895. Later, however, the demand for oil was universal, so refineries were scattered throughout the state.

In 1920 great oil discoveries were made in a variety of locations, including the San Joaquin Valley, Sunset, Lost Hills, Elk Hills, Wheeler Ridge, and Kettleman Hills areas. These new discoveries inspired frenetic waves of stock speculation that led to the failure of many small companies, but the larger, more stable companies survived and eventually made California one of the top producers of petroleum products in the nation.

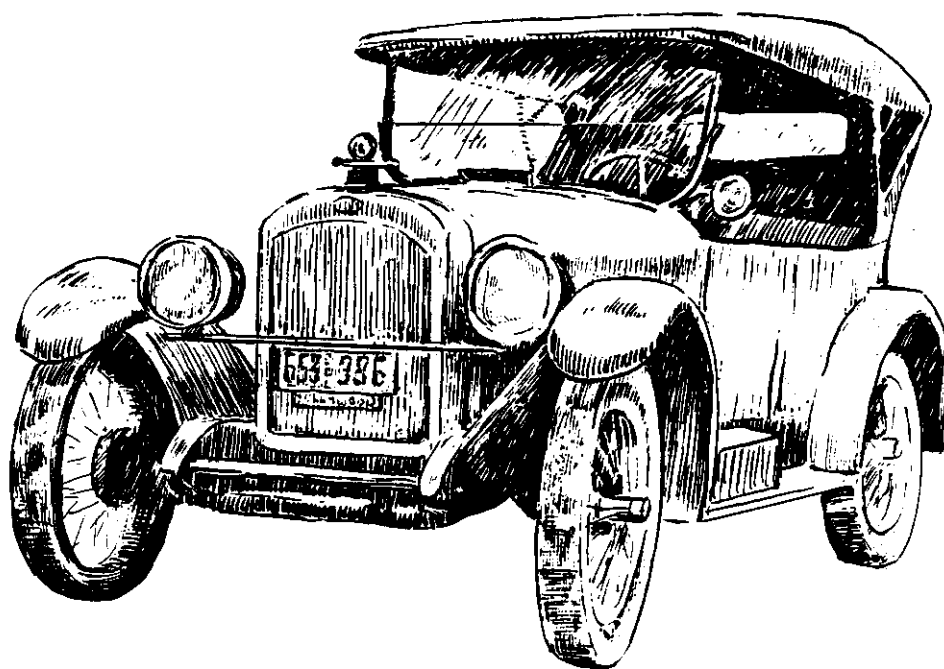




### The Automobile Age

With readily available petroleum products, the automobile gained in popularity throughout the state. In the first decade of the twentieth century, there were few automobiles in the west, and most of them were merely playthings for wealthy individuals. But as automobiles became more reliable and more numerous, they created a need for better highways. The State Department of Engineering was established in the first decade of the century to develop a network of "modern" highways. These early highways evolved into the famed California freeway

system of later years. As both automobiles and highways improved, Californians became dependent on them to such an extent that the early electric train systems were abandoned. Today history seems to be completing a circle as California cities, their streets clogged with traffic and their air polluted by exhaust fumes, are beginning to return to electric rail systems for rapid transit.



## The Water Plans

Development of a reliable water supply throughout California has always been difficult. Most of the arable soil is located in a Mediterranean climatic zone, which is characterized by a mild, rainy winter followed by a hot, dry summer during which virtually no rain falls. The problem is that the rain runs off as it falls; the snow melts in the mountains in the spring and suddenly all the water has gone to the sea, often causing devastating floods in the process. Then the lands bake throughout the long, dry summer. Other great blocks of arable soil are located in desert areas, such as the Imperial Valley, that receive almost no rain but that are fertile if they can be irrigated.

Occasionally the life of the California farmer is further enlivened by devastating droughts when the winter rains fail. The great drought of 1862 to 1864 was so severe that it brought the pastoral period to an end by bankrupting most of the rancheros. Cattle died by the thousands by dry waterholes, crops parched in the fields, and most of the ranchos went bankrupt and were broken up. Ironically, the economic chaos caused by the drought was magnified because the drought followed a winter of unprecedented floods that turned the California valleys into an inland sea and destroyed possibly a fourth of the state's taxable wealth. So it became obvious that massive flood control and water conservation projects were essential if California was to grow and develop a stable economy.

California's natural distribution of water has led to unique problems. The major sources of the state's water are located in the northern portions of the state, but major population centers are located in the more arid south. As a result, the demand for water in the south has historically exceeded the supply, so any intensive development in the southern area has always been contingent on a water plan.

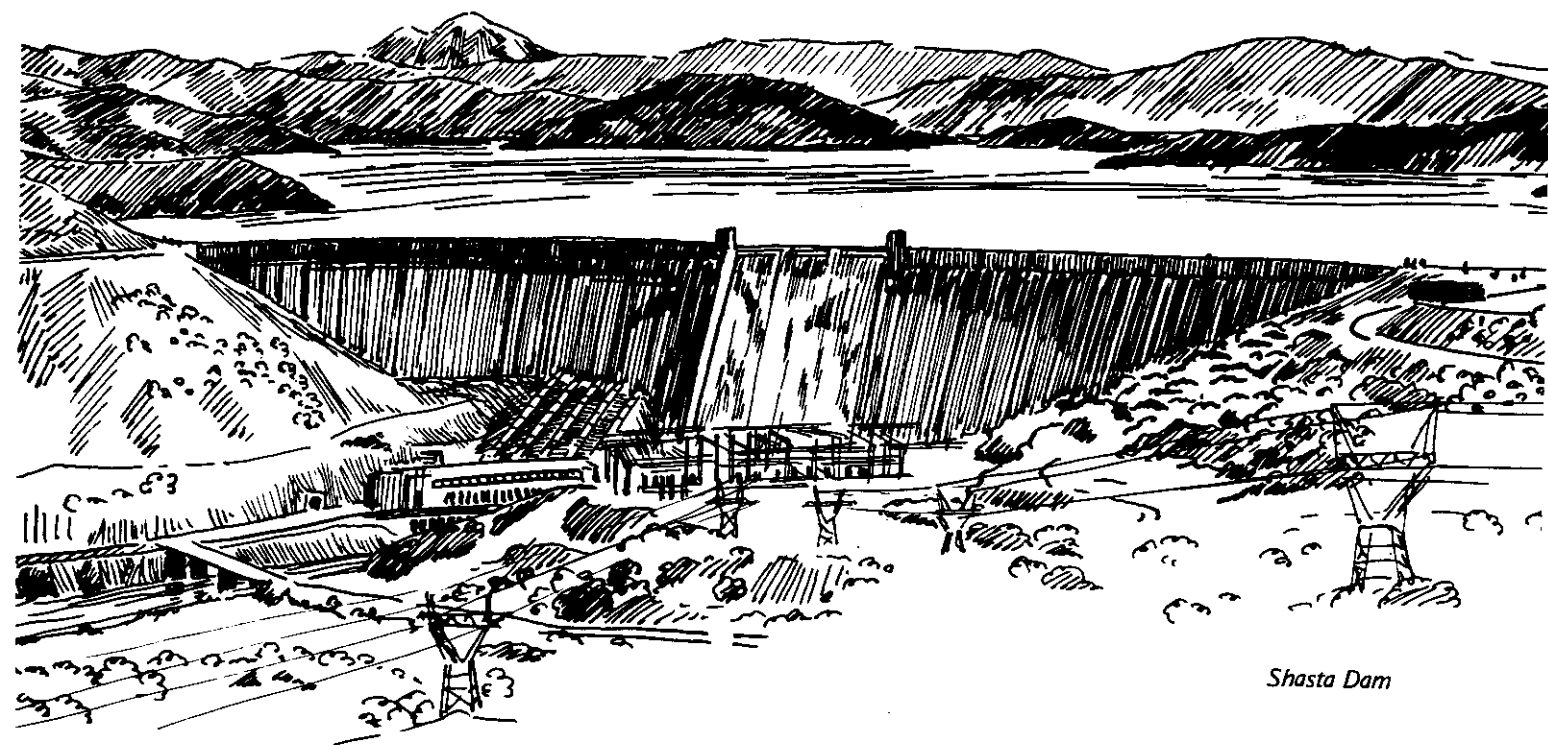
In 1904 Los Angeles Chief City Engineer, William Mulholland recommended that a bond issue be passed to finance a \$25,000,000 aqueduct to bring water to Los Angeles from the Owens Valley on the eastern side of the Sierra. The work was commenced in 1908 even though the project was bitterly opposed by agriculturists in the Owens Valley.

But even the Owens River water could not for long satisfy the water needs of the rapidly growing Los Angeles metropolitan area. In 1923 water needs were again at a critical stage, and the federal government authorized the construction of the Boulder Canyon Project on the Colorado River. Hoover Dam, completed under this project in 1936, is 1,200 feet high and created an artificial lake 242 miles long. It not only supplies water to the arid southwest but also provides hydroelectric power. Further south on the Colorado River, Imperial Dam was later constructed. It diverts water 80 miles along the All-American Canal to the farms and cities of the Imperial Valley.

In the northern part of the state, the water was not scarce, but the available water was







Shasta Dam

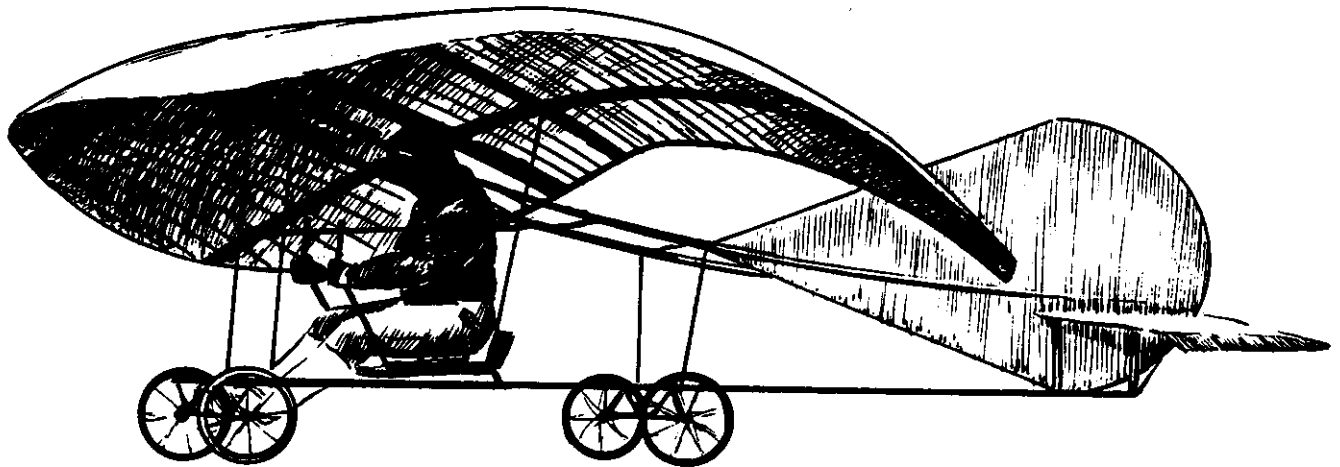
wasted as it flowed unchecked to the sea during the flood stage. The Central Valley Project, a national reclamation project, was authorized in 1935 to combat this problem. Shasta Dam was completed in 1945 to store the runoff, and two major aqueducts, the Friant-Kern Canal and the Delta-Mendota Canal, were built to deliver the stored water throughout the San Joaquin Valley during the dry months when it was needed. Other small canals were also part of this project, as were hydroelectric generators and transmission facilities. The dam also prevents flood damage by holding back water during periods of peak runoff and then releasing it slowly over a longer period, thereby preventing dangerously high cresting in settled areas.

In the 1960s and the 1970s the State Water Project was partially completed with construction of the massive Oroville Dam and the California Aqueduct. The aqueduct carries water from the Feather River in the north to various holding reservoirs in southern California. The State Water Project, with its massive reservoirs, pumping plants, hydroelectric generators, water delivery systems, and flood control functions is world famous as one of the greatest engineering feats of the century.

### The Motion Picture Industry

At the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, Edison proved the practicality of motion pictures, and by the turn of the century a number of companies were producing movies in New York and New Jersey. Early movie makers who came west to avoid east coast legal restrictions found California's mild, sunny climate ideally suited to year-round motion picture production. The earliest studios were located in Niles on San Francisco Bay, in the Los Angeles suburb of Edendale, and in a small temperance colony near Los Angeles called Hollywood. In 1913, Samuel Goldwin, Jesse L. Lasky, and Cecil B. de Mille came to California to produce *The Squaw Man*. D. W. Griffith's *Birth of a Nation*, the first Hollywood "spectacular," opened in Los Angeles on February 8, 1915.

World War I brought about a temporary collapse in movie making in Italy, Germany, and England, and as a result, Hollywood producers gained virtual control of the world movie market. By 1923 motion pictures were a vital part of California's economy, employing over 20,000 actors and actresses in 260 studios. The weekly payroll in the motion picture industry exceeded \$1 million.



*Montgomery pioneered many features still in use on the modern airplane.*

The industry continued at its high level of success until after World War II when it began to falter, partially because of a 1948 government anti-trust suit that forced the major studios to divest themselves of their lucrative theater chains. Foreign movies also began making serious inroads into the American industry's market. But it was television that hit the motion picture industry the hardest when it offered free home entertainment. Gimmickry such as 3-D, Todd-Ao, and other drawing cards were attempted, but most failed. In recent years, though, the Hollywood motion picture industry has regrouped and stabilized, with many major studios specializing in making movies for television.

### **Aviation and Aerospace**

California's contribution to the aviation industry began in 1883 with the glider flights of Professor John Joseph Montgomery near San Diego. Montgomery, who pioneered such features as the cambered wing, rear stabilizer, flexible wingtip, and wing-warping aileron, developed a heavier-than-air flying machine with a complete control system.

Montgomery's later experiments were centered in Santa Clara County while he was a professor of physics at the Santa Clara College, now the University of Santa Clara. Using a launching

track on the crest of a small hill near San Jose, Professor Montgomery's "aeroplane" made 55 successful flights before a freak accident caused Montgomery's death in 1911. During one test in Santa Clara County, Montgomery's glider was raised by a hot air balloon to a height of 4,000 feet and released. It was then piloted through a number of acrobatic maneuvers before it landed on a previously designated landing spot, which shows the high degree to which Montgomery had developed controls for maneuvering the aircraft.

Montgomery's flight engineering achievements, often overlooked, took place years before the Wright Brothers' first motorized flight in 1903.

California has contributed many firsts in aviation history. In 1910, the nation's first international airmeet was held in Los Angeles where nearly 200,000 spectators watched Glenn Curtiss make the west coast's first successful powered aircraft flight. The year 1911 saw the world's first landing and take-off from the deck of a ship. By 1914, the U.S. Army's first aero squadron was located in San Diego, and later the War Department's first aviation school was also located there.

Glen Martin pioneered aircraft manufacturing in southern California in 1906. The California aircraft industry began to expand with the advent of World War I, which prompted

several local companies to enter the field of airplane production for the first time. The Liberty Iron Works in Sacramento, for example, is said to have produced 200 airplanes during that war.

Because of the climate of Los Angeles and the presence of skilled labor, Donald Douglas opened an aircraft company in that city in 1920. Malcolm and Alan Loughead also founded an aircraft company in Los Angeles during the 1920s. It was later named The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Aircraft production was reaching a high degree of sophistication in California by the close of World War I, and in 1927 California's aviation industry received national recognition when the Ryan Aeronautical Corporation of San Diego built the "Spirit of St. Louis" for Charles A. Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic.

By the late 1930s California led the nation in aircraft production. During World War II its aircraft industry expanded at a spectacular rate to become the largest in the world, and the physical plants of the major companies expanded greatly.

After the war, the aircraft companies began to diversify and were soon producing guided missiles and rocket engines, thereby creating the present aerospace industry, which has become a vital part of California's economy.

### Growing Pains

After the end of World War II, California experienced a tremendous boom in both industrialization and growth. The population soared until the 1960s, when California overtook New York to become the most populous state in the nation. New industry and constantly increasing numbers of automobiles brought serious pollution problems. Smog, a term originating in Los Angeles as a combination of the words smoke and fog, became a national term identifying this eye-irritating pollutant. Early attempts were made to reduce air pollution. On June 10, 1947, the State Legislature passed an act authorizing creation of air pollution control districts, and Los Angeles County immediately responded by forming the first local air pollution control district.

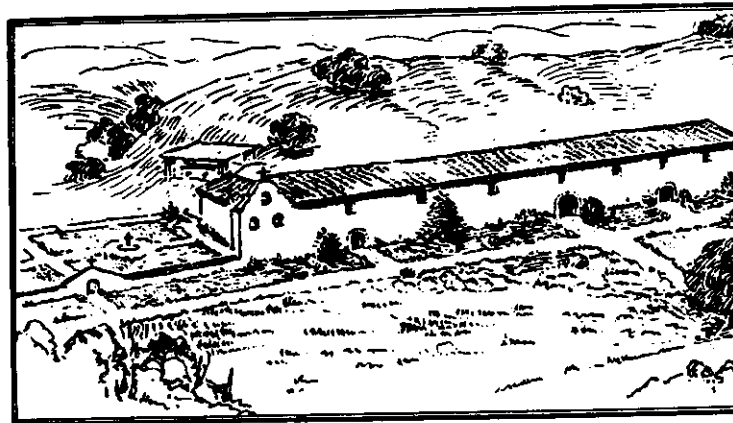
In Los Angeles and throughout California

many steps have been taken to reduce air pollution. But in the past, the benefits derived from these efforts have been offset by California's spectacular population growth, which brought more industry, more automobiles, and, consequently, more pollution. In recent years, though, this trend appears to be shifting, and population growth has more or less stabilized; so it may be that, with stringent enforcement of anti-pollution laws, it will be possible to prevent further degradation of the environment.

Californians are now becoming increasingly aware of the consequences of past actions that were taken hastily for quick economic gains. Agencies responsible for protection of environmental quality are becoming more aggressive and are being strengthened by new legislation and public support. A recent initiative to protect the spectacular California coastline from reckless development was passed overwhelmingly by the voters. More and more Californians are becoming aware of our unique geographic and cultural heritage and are determined to preserve what remains.

# III

## THE HISTORY OF HISTORY PRESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA



*The rural setting of Mission La Purisima Concepción near Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, makes it particularly suited to interpretation of early Spanish mission life. Unfortunately, most of the California missions have been engulfed by metropolitan areas. But La Purisima is surrounded by rolling land covered with grass, oaks, and chaparral.*

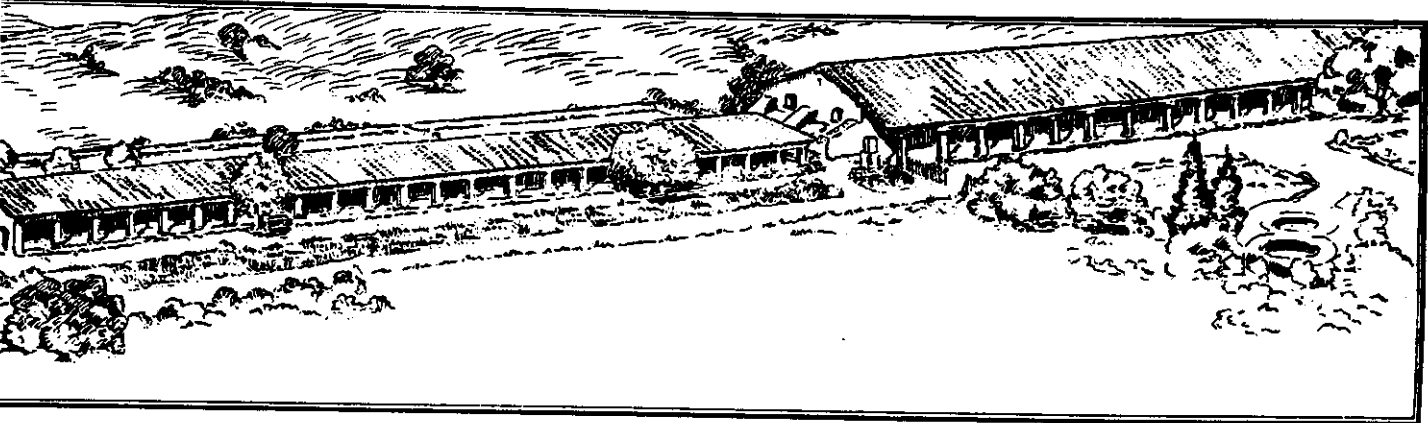
*This mission was constructed under the direction of Father Mariano Payeras immediately after an earlier mission located nearby had been totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1812. At one time La Purisima was very prosperous, but with neglect following secularization it deteriorated until it became a crumbling ruin covered with brush and weeds.*

*In the mid 1930s it was restored and rebuilt by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service and subsequently became La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. It is one of the two missions owned by the state, the other being San Francisco Solano at Sonoma.*

*Restoration of this mission was carried out with a high degree of authenticity. Even the colors on the buildings are authentic, having been reproduced with local materials that were carefully matched in physical and chemical composition with color chips found in the mission ruins.*

*When funds become available, it is hoped that the gardens and the surrounding grounds can be landscaped so that they will be as authentic as the buildings. It is also hoped that someday the mission can be surrounded by the same type of orchards and vineyards that the padres and neophytes tended over 150 years ago.*

*La Purisima*



### Early Preservation Efforts in California

Much has been done in California to preserve history, although much more remains to be done. At a very early date Californians recognized the value of their heritage and decided that those historic features giving tangible evidence of history should be acquired, developed, protected and interpreted for the benefit of existing and future generations. Following is a brief chronology of some of these significant preservation efforts.

1769— In a sense, history preservation in California began with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of the 21 missions that were constructed in California. The missions kept extensive and detailed archives, and many of the records from Mission San Diego de Alcalá still exist in a nearly perfect state of preservation.

1850— The Society of California Pioneers was founded in San Francisco. It was the first of California's historical societies and is still active in preservation efforts today.

1852— The Ancient and Honorable Order of E. Clampus Vitus was organized in the gold camps as a boisterous miners' fraternal society. The constitution provided that all members were officers and "of equal indignity," and all members were pledged to "help widows and orphans (especially the widows)." In the 1930s the society was revived by groups with an interest in the preservation of gold rush history. Today the society is very active in history preservation and other community affairs.

1884 to 1890— Hubert Howe Bancroft compiled his history of California. In the

process he started a large private library on California history.

- 1887— The State Legislature provided funds to purchase the gold discovery site at Coloma, which is now part of Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park.
- 1888— The Native Sons of the Golden West started a drive to preserve the one remaining building at Sutter's Fort in Sacramento. By 1891 the fort had been acquired and was donated to the state. The state immediately began reconstruction of the walls and other buildings. Today the restored fort is the nucleus of one of California's most outstanding state historic parks.
- 1890— The Mission San Carlos Borromeo was repaired by the Catholic Church with the help of public contributions.
- 1892— The Association for Preservation of Missions was established in California by a Mrs. Tessa Kelso. It was instrumental in preserving many of our southern California missions.
- 1896— The Landmarks Club of Southern California was formed in Los Angeles by Charles Lummis for the purpose of conserving the landmarks of the state.
- 1901— The Custom House in Monterey was acquired by the State of California. It serves as the nucleus of Monterey State Historic Park.
- 1902— The California Historical Landmarks League was incorporated in San Francisco for the purpose of "Preserving the historic landmarks of the state and to place memorial tablets in appropriate places."
- 1906— Fort Ross was acquired and preserved by the State of California. It had been badly damaged by the earthquake of 1906, but was partially restored immediately. The chapel was recently destroyed by fire, and the commandant's quarters were damaged by a second fire. Both of these structures are now being restored. Present plans call for restoration of the entire fort and its surrounding area.
- 1917— The Pio Pico Adobe, which was acquired by the City of Whittier in 1914, was transferred to state ownership. It is now a state historic park.
- 1918— A portion of the San Pasqual Battlefield in San Diego County was acquired and is now a state historic park.
- 1922— The Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West placed 100 temporary plaques throughout the Mother Lode Region.
- 1929— Frederick Law Olmsted's pioneer survey of state park projects culminated in his hallmark report on California's preservation needs. The report mentioned the need for historic preservation.
- 1931— The State Historical Landmarks Program was established by the Legislature four years before the National Landmarks Program, a similar federal marking program, was initiated.
- 1945 to 1950— Frederick Law Olmsted prepared a further study of potential park and recreation areas, which included several important historic sites. By this time, about 20 historic units had been added to the State Park System.
- 1953— V. Aubrey Neasham, formerly a historian for the National Park Service, prepared a memorandum outlining a master program for acquisition of state historic areas. This program was subsequently incorporated into a five-year plan for the California State Park System.
- 1960— The *California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan* was prepared by the Depart-

When visiting Fort Ross today in its tranquil setting on the Sonoma Coast, it is sometimes difficult to remember that this small fort was once the cause of international stress and controversy. It was resented by the Spanish and later by the Mexican government as the first step of a Russian advance into California. The United States also viewed Fort Ross darkly as tangible evidence of Russian interest in occupying the fertile farmlands of California, and the fort was a major reason the United States promulgated the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 that barred further extension of any European holdings in the new world.

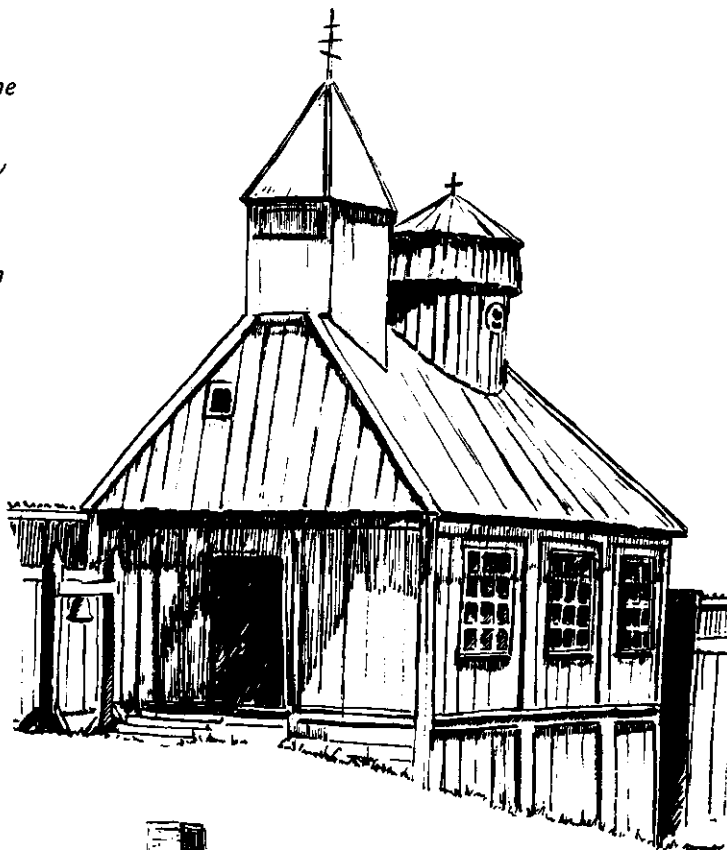
When political and economic pressures forced the Russians to abandon Fort Ross and withdraw to their Alaskan bases (see page 33), their holdings were purchased by John Sutter of Sacramento. Fortunately the chapel and the commandant's cabin were left in place and survived relatively intact into modern times.

The chapel was built in 1825 and remained in good condition until 1906, when it was knocked down by the same earthquake that destroyed much of San Francisco. It was restored in 1916-17 using the original roof over reconstructed walls. Further and more authentic restoration work took place in 1955. Until it was totally destroyed by fire on October 5, 1970, it was the oldest Russian Orthodox chapel in the United States. It is now being reconstructed, and construction should be completed in the fall of 1974.

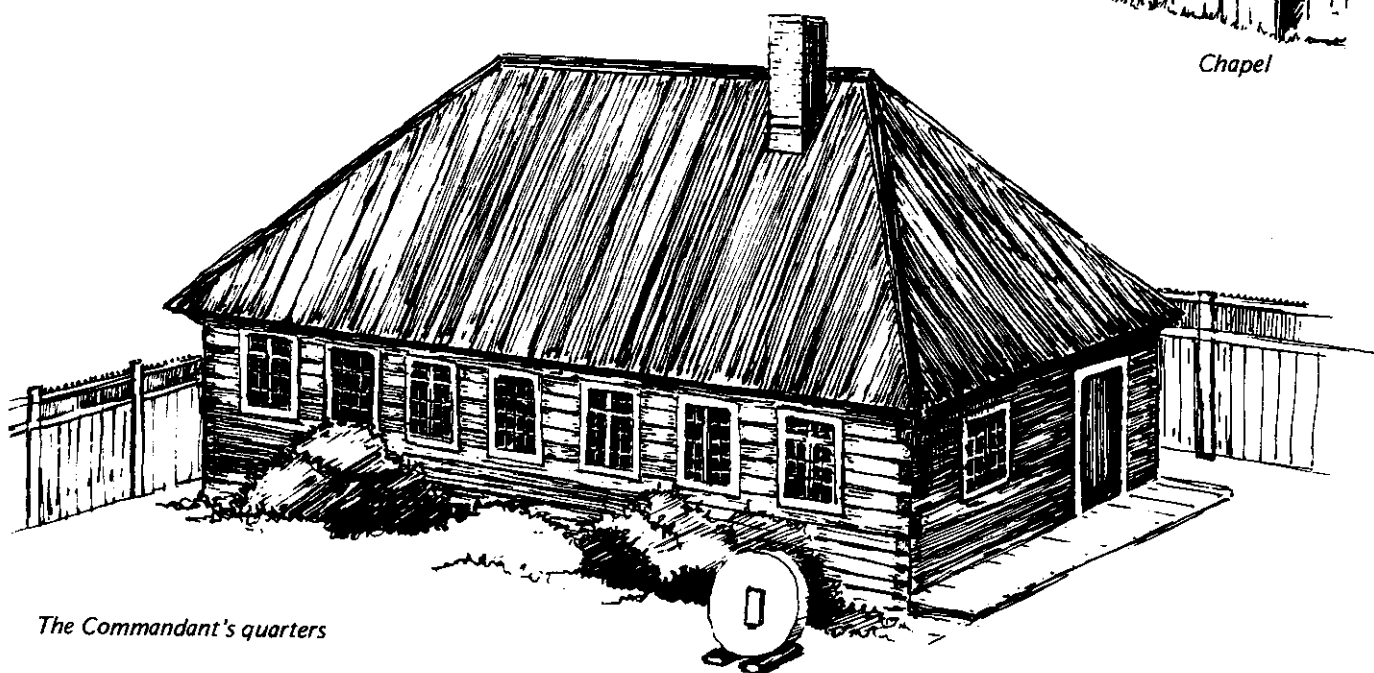
The commandant's quarters, a log building measuring about 53 feet by 30 feet, stands in the west corner of the fort. Until it was damaged by fire in July, 1971, the log walls, puncheons, ceiling, and most of the floors and partitions were of original Russian construction. The sturdy wood joinery was impressive, and none of the timbers showed the use of a saw or auger. The Russian workmen relied on the axe, adze, chisel, and planes of various sizes.

This building, believed to be the second oldest wood structure remaining west of the Rockies, was restored between 1948 and 1950, but its roof and ceiling were destroyed by fire in 1971. It is now being restored, using as much of the original material as possible. Construction will be completed in the spring of 1974.

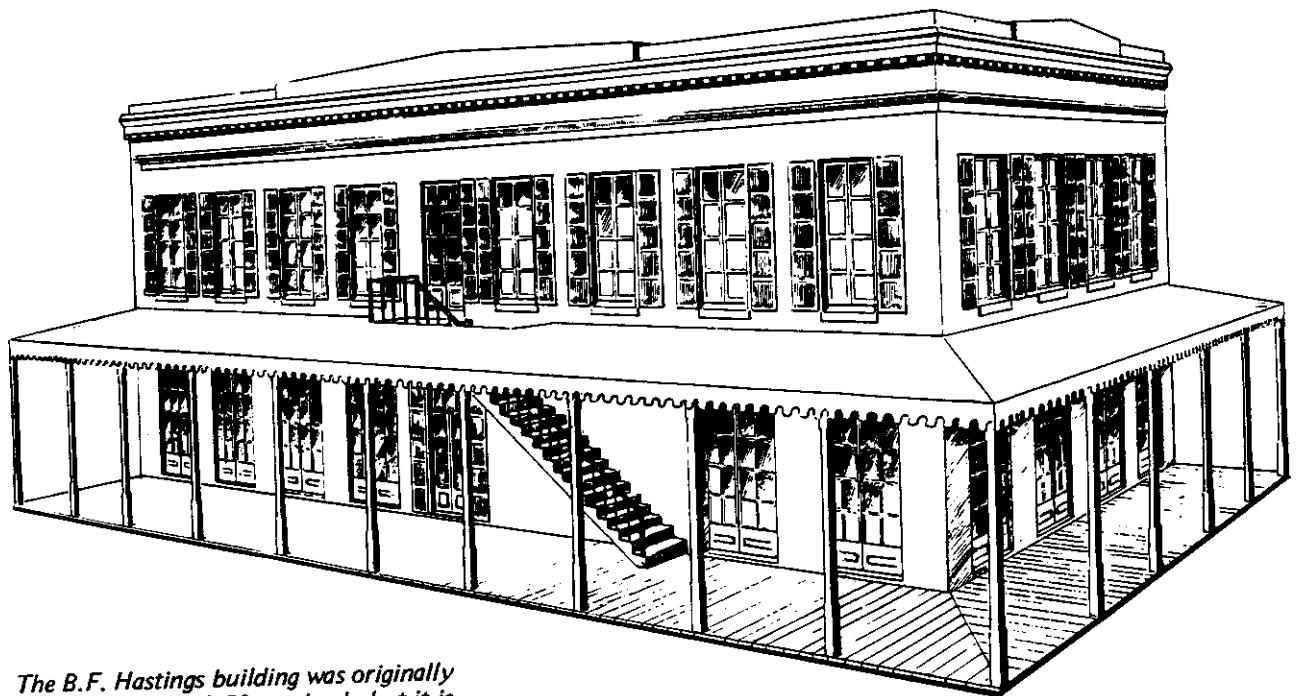
Other restoration work and interpretive programs will be carried out when additional funds become available.



Chapel



The Commandant's quarters



*The B.F. Hastings building was originally constructed during 1852-53 as a bank, but it is best remembered today as the western terminus of the Pony Express. The first eastern journey of the Pony Express left this building on April 4, 1860.*

*The B.F. Hastings building is part of Old Sacramento, which is a National Historic Landmark. Old Sacramento was the city's original business district, but gradually the best businesses moved toward the Capitol, and Old Sacramento gradually became a slum. Sturdy old brick buildings in which history was made became sleazy rooming houses and diners.*

*Proponents of slum clearance advocated demolition of the area and were immediately challenged by individuals and groups interested in preserving the area as evidence of California's pioneering history. The matter was brought to a head when the California State Division of Highways issued plans for a much-needed freeway that would have destroyed Old Sacramento*

*almost completely. Although some groups enthusiastically supported the freeway project as a solution to both slum clearance and severe traffic problems, history preservation groups eventually negotiated a compromise solution under which the proposed freeway alignment was deflected to save as many of the old buildings as possible.*

*Even though valuable historic structures were destroyed during construction of the freeway, many others were saved, including, fortunately, the B.F. Hastings building. Old Sacramento probably still contains more business buildings of historic significance dating from the pioneer period than any other California city.*

*The B.F. Hastings building and other such buildings in Old Sacramento should be stabilized and restored at the earliest possible date. Thousands of California adults and touring school groups visit the State Capitol each year, and Old Sacramento, restored to its original appearance, could vividly bring California's historic patrimony to life for these visitors.*





ment of Parks and Recreation in response to cumulative demands for long-range planning for recreation and history.

1967— A preliminary inventory of historic features in California was completed. This preliminary inventory is now being augmented by a comprehensive statewide survey and inventory conducted by the State Historic Preservation Officer under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

1970— The *Preliminary California History Plan* of September 1, 1970, was prepared as a forerunner of the 1973 *California History Plan*.

### Early History Preservation in the United States

Public Law 209, an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, was passed by Congress in 1906. The Act provided for the protection of prehistoric and historic ruins or monuments on government land by making it illegal to desecrate or destroy such historic features. It also established a procedure under which the excavation or alteration of such features could only be accomplished by qualified organizations acting under a permit. The Secretary of the Interior was authorized to maintain jurisdiction over most of these features, although the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of War were made responsible for historic features on lands under their controls.

In 1934, the American Institute of Architects, in cooperation with the Library of Congress and the National Park Service, agreed to establish the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). The survey was to serve as an attempt to photograph and to prepare measured drawings of important structures of historic and architectural interest.

The Historic Sites Act of August, 1935, provided for the continuation of the Historic American Buildings Survey. It also called for action to preserve historic features of national significance and put into effect provisions for preserving such features. In addition it established a system of markers for features of his-

toric interest and brought into focus the need for educational programs to inform the general public of the advantages of history preservation.

### Current History Preservation in the United States

In 1949 Congress enacted and passed the National Trust for Historic Preservation Act, which established the National Trust as an agency sponsored by the government but not supported by taxes. The National Trust helps preserve both public and private features of historic significance and also owns and acts as custodian of a limited number of features of national significance.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 is at present the most important piece of legislation that exists to protect historic features. This act extends federal protection to historic features through the *National Register of Historic Places*. It also created a 17-member advisory council on historic preservation and established a system of matching federal grants to the states and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. (See pages 106 through 110 for the complete act and page 125, Appendix D for information on the grants-in-aid program.)

In June, 1960, an act was passed that provides for protection of archeological sites and other historic features that may be affected by construction of reservoirs and dams by the United States or by any private corporation under a license issued by the federal government. In 1967 the responsibility for preservation of historic features within reservoir areas was transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the National Park Service.

The Bureau of Land Management attempts to protect all historic features located on lands under its jurisdiction. The staff responsibility for all features under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management rests with its Division of Resource Management, which assists the various districts of the Bureau of Land Management in compiling an inventory of all historic sites within their boundaries.

The Bureau of Land Management may grant permits to scientific institutions for examination, excavation, and removal of materials from archeological sites.

President Nixon's Executive Order No.

11593 of May 15, 1972, requires that all federal agencies inventory all historic features that qualify for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places* and are located on federal land. The deadline for completing this inventory was July 1, 1973.

In a memorandum issued in March, 1968, the National Park Service was designated the authority to issue permits to excavate archeological sites on land under control of the Army.

Federal aid may be made available to offset the costs of excavating archeological finds along federal and state highway developments under a ruling by the U.S. Department of Commerce set forth in a policy and procedural memorandum of August, 1959. Under this policy, archeological surveys will be conducted when necessary as part of the preliminary engineering work along federal highways.

The Legacy of Parks Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets forth as one of its many

objectives "to assist in preserving areas and properties of historical or archaeological value and to help provide necessary recreational, conservational and scenic areas by assisting the state and local bodies . . . to acquire and improve restoration areas, sites and structures of historic or archaeological values . . ."

### State Preservation Codes

The following is a summary of the various laws and codes that enable the State of California to protect its historical heritage.

### Public Resources Code

*Section 5020* authorizes the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. It delineates the authority for the committee and the professional background of the members of the committee.

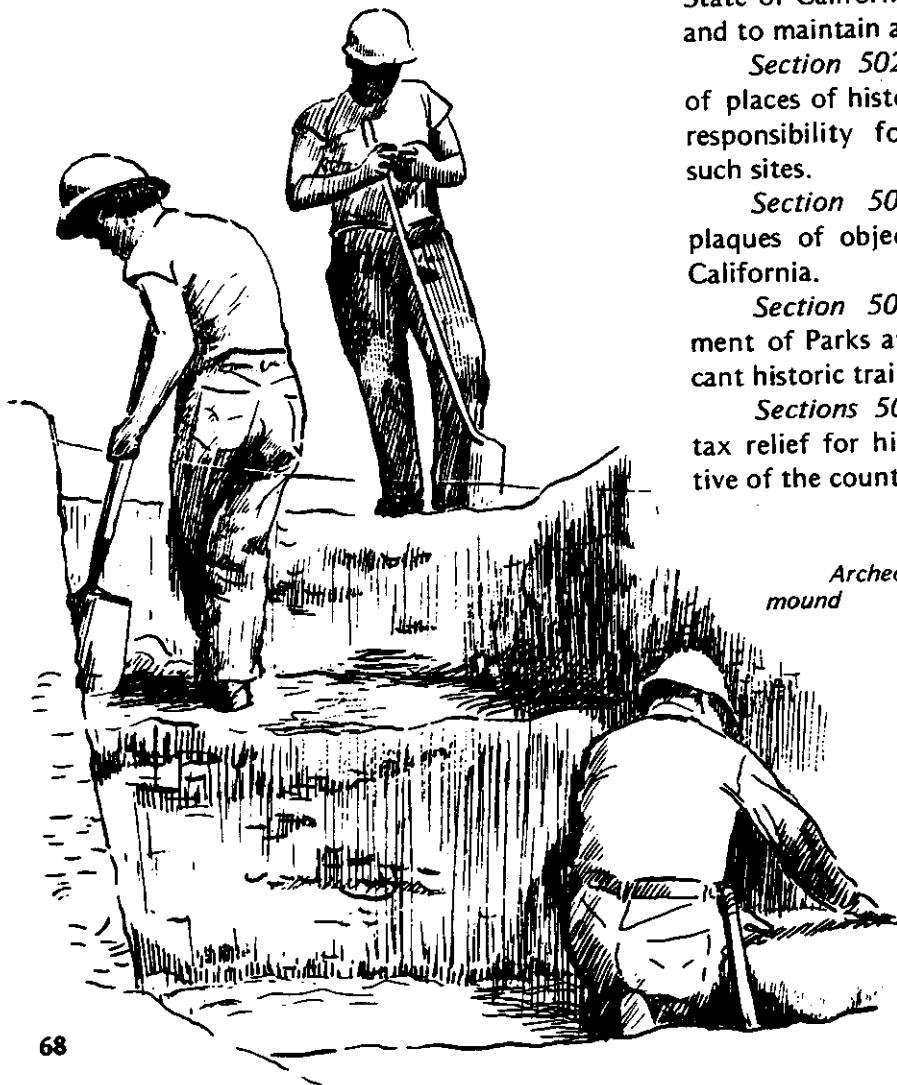
*Section 5021* makes it possible for the State of California to register historic landmarks and to maintain an inventory of historic sites.

*Section 5022.5* authorizes two categories of places of historic significance and establishes responsibility for maintenance of markers at such sites.

*Section 5023* authorizes the repair of plaques of objects marking historical spots in California.

*Section 5025.11* authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to certify significant historic trails in California.

*Sections 5031, 5032, and 5033* authorize tax relief for historic properties at the prerogative of the counties.



*Archeological excavation at Morro Bay shell mound*



*State Historic Landmark marker*

#### **Government Code**

*Sections 50280 and 50289* require the Department of Parks and Recreation to adopt rules and regulations concerning criteria for qualified historic property and require the State Board of Equalization to adopt rules and regulations concerning the valuation of such property for purposes of property taxation. These codes allow owners of historic properties to be issued contracts for a minimum of 20 years that allow lower property tax rates in return for the preservation of the property.

*Section 25373* allows the Board of Supervisors to acquire property for preservation or development of historic landmarks and to regulate the appearance of private property within public view.

#### **California Penal Code**

*Section 602* protects public lands from trespass.

*Section 622.5* makes it a misdemeanor to willfully disfigure, deface, or destroy any object of archeological or historic interest on private land or within any public park or place.

#### **County Preservation Activities**

1. Los Angeles and San Francisco counties have established historical commissions or boards to make recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors with respect to historic sites that should be added to county or state registers.
2. Inyo and Marin counties, as examples, have each passed an ordinance to protect all Indian middens on both public and private lands from intentional disturbance or destruction.
3. An ordinance to control excavation of Indian burial grounds has also been enacted by Marin County. Madera County has a similar ordinance to protect sites from vandalism and unauthorized excavation, but it is not so comprehensive.
4. Historic design control districts have been established in such counties as Santa Barbara and San Diego to safeguard, preserve, and enhance areas of historic, civic, or cultural values by means of the following provisions:
  - a. New buildings in historic areas must conform to their surroundings in terms of height, area, setback, color, texture, material, type of room, landscaping, parking areas, and relationship to other buildings.
  - b. No demolition, removal, or destruction, either partial or complete, of a historic feature is permitted without consent of the committee designated to approve all such actions within an area. No alterations, repairs, additions, or changes may be made to historic features until all plans have been reviewed by the committee designated to review all such permits issued within an area.
  - c. In general, only the following land uses will be allowed within a historic area: single- and two-family dwellings, schools, churches, retail stores, restaurants, professional offices, public parks, and playgrounds.

## City Preservation Activities

Santa Barbara, San Diego, Yreka, and Vallejo are examples of cities with laws established to protect historic sites and structures. These cities have enacted ordinances establishing one or more of the following: a historic district, design control district, or a review board. Usually the historic district ordinance and the design control ordinance will be combined into a historic design control district ordinance.

1. Historic district ordinances generally include the following statements:
  - a. Areas, places, sites, and structures of special historic or aesthetic interest will be protected.
  - b. It is expected that these historic values will enhance tourism and the economy of the city.
  - c. All new buildings within a historic district must conform to an architectural style that is compatible with other structures within the district.
  - d. No historic buildings within the district may be torn down, demolished, destroyed, altered, improved, or otherwise changed in exterior appearance without the approval of the proper review committee.
- e. Nonconforming land uses in the district will be phased out within a specified time schedule.
- f. Single buildings may be zoned as a historic district.
2. Design control district ordinances provide for the following:
  - a. The protection of places, areas, sites and structures that have a special character or aesthetic interest
  - b. Control of the signs that can be used within the design control district
3. Review boards (variously named) are generally authorized to take the following actions:
  - a. Advise on design and development of public structures and works of art.
  - b. Approve plans for any new construction within a historic district or design district.
  - c. Approve any plans to change historic structures.
  - d. Place sites or structures on a city list of landmarks and make recommendations for the placing of any sites or structures on the California Historical Landmarks list and the Points of Historical Interest list.

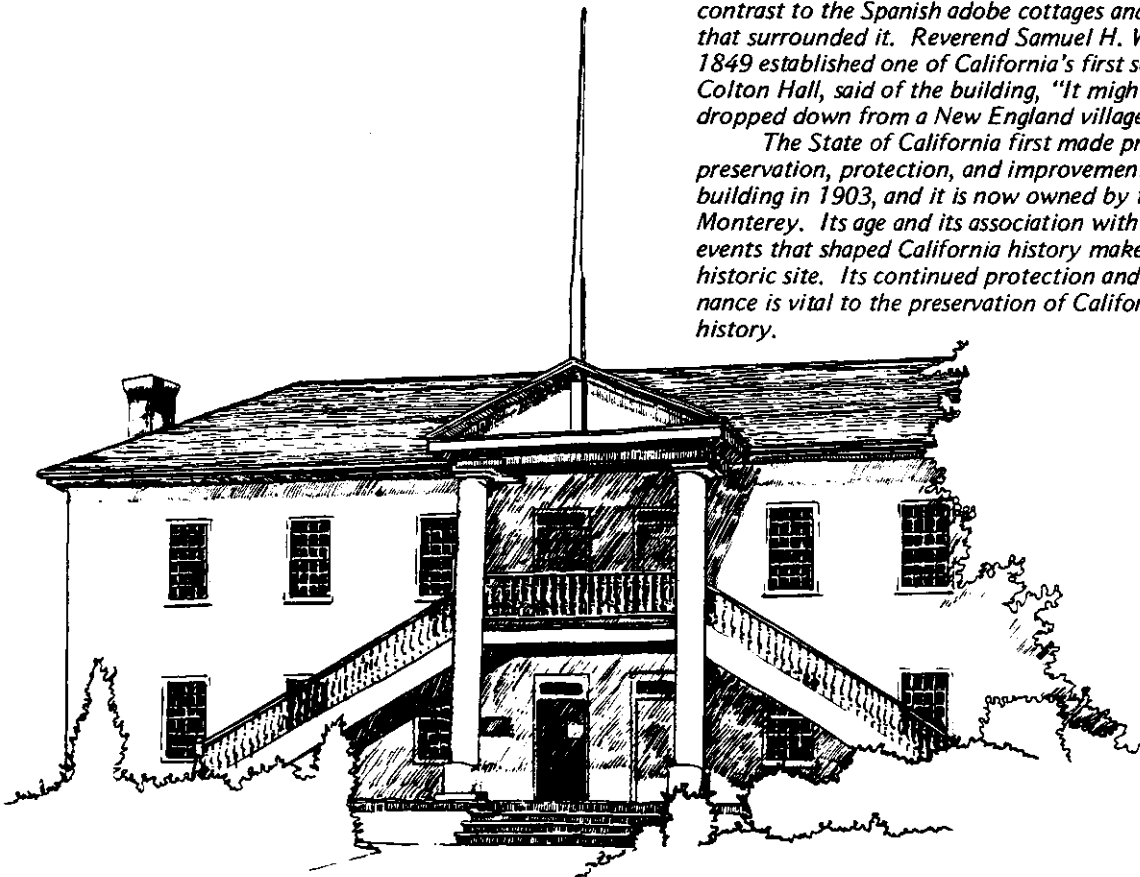
*The Cultural Heritage Board of the City of Los Angeles plans to relocate 12 to 15 Victorian buildings of architectural or historic significance to Heritage Square. At present, preservation efforts will be concentrated on buildings threatened by immediate destruction.*



*Colton Hall, constructed in 1847-49 by the first American Alcalde of Monterey, Reverend Walter Colton, is best known as the meeting place for California's first constitutional convention in 1849, but it has also been used as a place of worship, a school, and a public meeting house. It was the county courthouse between 1850 and 1873 when Monterey was the county seat. For many years Colton Hall was the most useful building in the city.*

*Unlike most of Monterey's early buildings, Colton Hall was constructed of stone in the old New England academy style, and its architecture was in strong contrast to the Spanish adobe cottages and mansions that surrounded it. Reverend Samuel H. Willey, who in 1849 established one of California's first schools in Colton Hall, said of the building, "It might have dropped down from a New England village."*

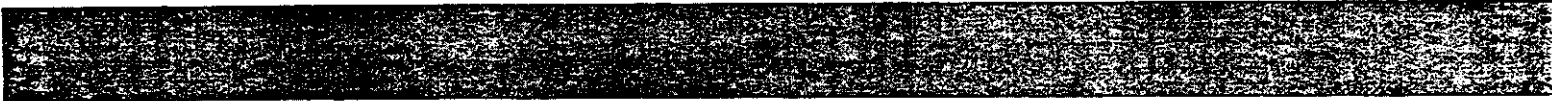
*The State of California first made provisions for preservation, protection, and improvement of the building in 1903, and it is now owned by the City of Monterey. Its age and its association with people and events that shaped California history make it a prime historic site. Its continued protection and maintenance is vital to the preservation of California's history.*



*At San Francisco Maritime State Historic Park, sleeping on straw mattresses in bunks on the C. A. Thayer, standing watch, and trying various seaman's tasks, students learned first hand about life aboard a four-masted sailing ship during the summer of 1973.*

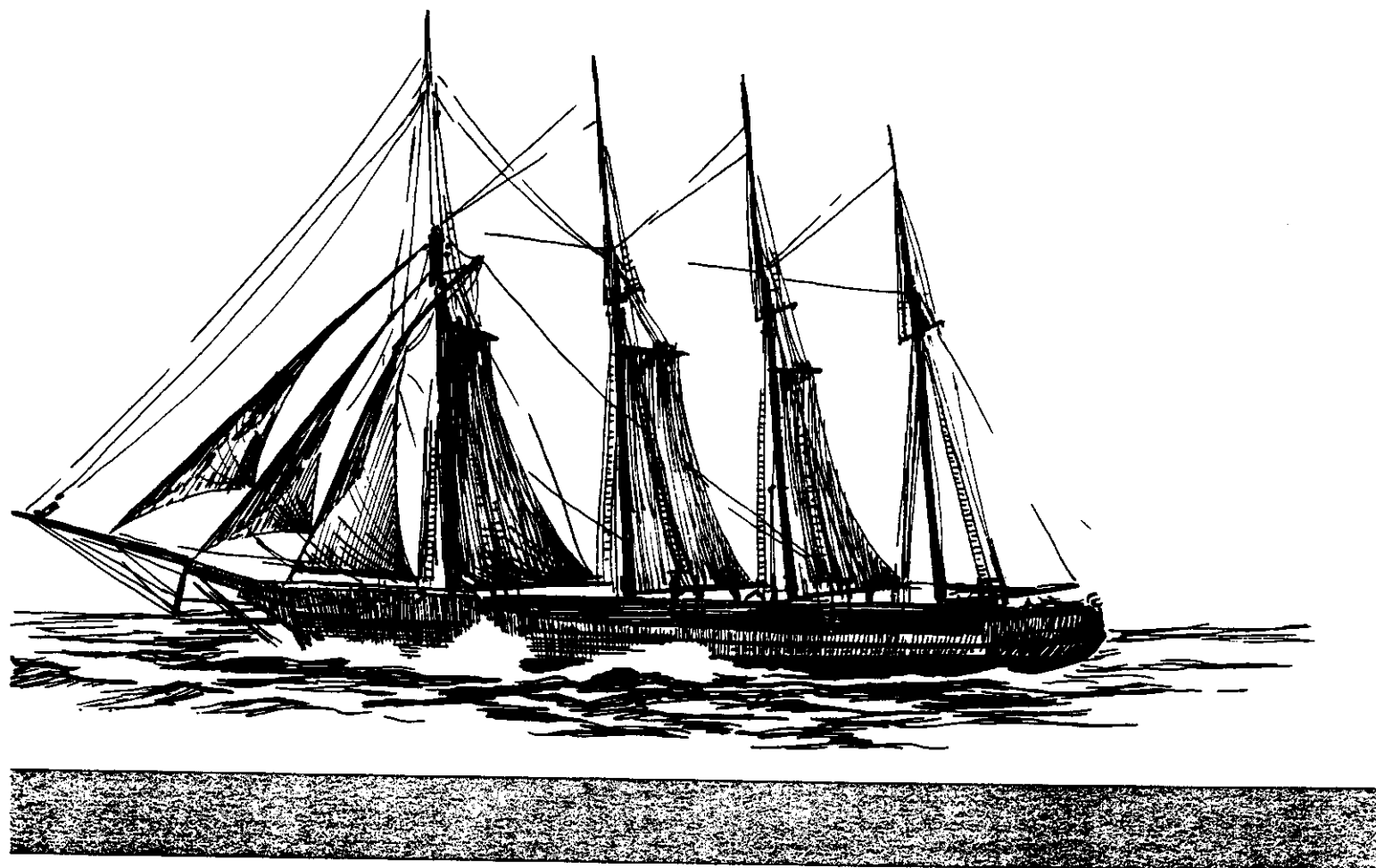
# IV

## HISTORY PRESERVATION PHILOSOPHY



History is an intrinsic element of our society's present existence and a foundation upon which future societies will be formed. Through a knowledge and understanding of our heritage, we are able to understand existing situations and anticipate changes. The preservation and interpretation of our historic sites and buildings is a vital part of the process of enlightening and educating the citizens of the state. A visit to a historic feature or actual participation in a demonstration of a historic activity will provide a more vivid insight to the past than can be acquired from a book or lecture, and each insight into the past will bring about a greater understanding of the present.

Sightseeing visits to historic areas are a large portion of the recreational activity of Californians and contribute to the well-being of these visitors. Historic areas and structures, properly preserved and interpreted, help provide



an economic asset to a community through tourism. Every attempt at compatible usage with tourism should be made without sacrificing historic integrity.

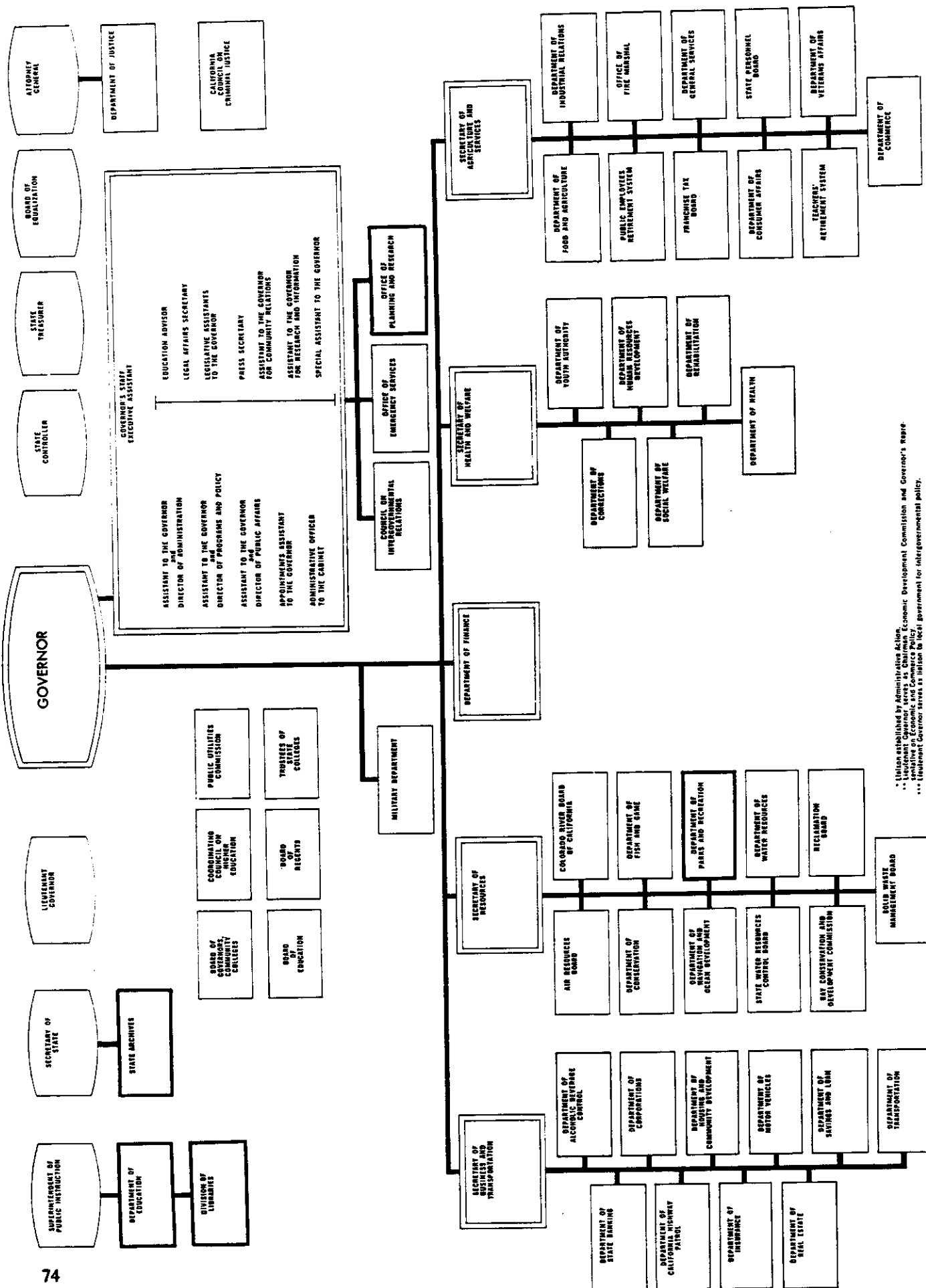
The "flow of history" concept should be implemented. Under this concept, the primary historic theme or value is emphasized, but it is enhanced and amplified by interpretation of secondary historic values both prior and subsequent to the interpretive period of the primary value.

It is believed that the State of California has the responsibility to undertake the following actions:

1. Assume the leadership in coordinating both public and private efforts to preserve the state's colorful history by preserving significant examples of the state's structures, sites, and artifacts.
2. Assume a historic "supplier role" by acquiring historic features of statewide significance and protecting them as units of the State Park System.
3. Interpret California history — its themes, stories, and significance — to the general public, educators, students, professional and amateur historians, and other special interest groups as required.
4. Provide "social utility" by presenting and interpreting history in a manner that will help in the struggle to understand and solve the many problems in our increasingly complex society by clearly illustrating the relationships between our past, present, and future.

The *California History Plan* attempts to establish guidelines for implementing this philosophy of history preservation.

# THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT



\* Union established by Administrative Action  
 \*\* Lieutenant Governor serves as Chairman of the Economic Development Commission and Governor's Representative  
 \*\*\* Lieutenant Governor serves as liaison to local government for intergovernmental policy.



# V

## PRESERVATION PLANNING'S RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER STATE PLANNING

The first two findings and recommendations of Chapter I of this volume acknowledge the fact that history preservation efforts in California have suffered from the lack of a central agency that is both authorized and adequately funded to coordinate history preservation efforts throughout the state. The Department of Parks and Recreation is now the only state agency that is specifically assigned the responsibility for preservation of history in California, but funding has never been adequate to develop and sustain an effective statewide coordination program. The organization chart on page 74 shows the relationship of the Department of Parks and Recreation to other state organizations.

The role of the Department in preservation of history within the State Park System is described in the *Policies, Rules, Regulations, and Orders of the California State Parks and Recreation Commission and the Department of Parks and Recreation*. The preamble to this document states, "the function of the California State Park and Recreation Commission and the Department

of Parks and Recreation is to acquire, protect, develop and interpret for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the people of the state a balanced system of areas of outstanding scenic, recreational, and *historic* [italics added] importance . . .".

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 caused the role of the Department to be expanded beyond the limits of the State Park System when the Director of the Department was appointed State Historic Preservation Officer by an executive order of the Governor of California.

No other state agency is assigned specific responsibility for preservation of historic features, but several other agencies have ancillary responsibilities in the field of history preservation.

In California the activities of all state agencies involved in planning processes are coordinated by the Office of Planning and Research, which is in the Governor's Office. One responsibility of this office is to prevent overlapping responsibilities and duplicated effort. A publica-

tion of the Office of Planning and Research, *Environmental Goals and Policies*, states "... for the purpose of this report the word environment should be understood to refer to natural or physical factors of the environment including archeological and historical sites[italics added] as well as air, water, native flora and fauna, and scenic vistas." In subsequent pages this publication points out that history preservation is the responsibility of the Department of Parks and Recreation and briefly discusses the nature and purpose of the *California History Plan*.

The State Archives is concerned with preservation of historic documents, and the California Heritage Preservation Commission was established by the State Legislature to advise on matters connected with the State Archives. Every two years the California Heritage Preservation Commission publishes a report on the activities of the State Archives and the preservation, organization, and display of historic documents. A representative of the History Section of the Department of Parks and Recreation is a member of this commission.

The Department of Education determines the amount of California history that will be taught in California schools. At present California history is taught only in the fourth grade, although the California Education Code permits history to be taught in grades one through twelve. Recommendation No. 7 in Chapter I states, "It is recommended that school districts broaden their curriculums to include required courses in California history and government and that the State Department of Education, in cooperation with the proposed Office of History, develop and provide resource materials and teaching devices to further enhance all present course offerings in California history."

The same section of this volume points out that teachers are not now required to take college level courses in California history (although they may be required to teach history) and recommends that successfully completed college or university level courses in California history be required of all applicants for a California teaching credential.

The Department of Education also administers the State Library. The California section of

the State Library maintains a collection of books, periodicals, manuscripts, photographs, and lithographs dealing with California history.

The Department of Parks and Recreation maintains close liaison with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. During preparation of the *California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan* (CORRP), all state and federal agencies concerned with recreation were analyzed to ensure that close cooperation and coordination were being maintained in all aspects of recreation and history preservation. CORRP contains a section that sets forth California's goals, methods, and philosophy of history preservation and clearly assigns statewide responsibility for history preservation to the Department of Parks and Recreation. CORRP was reviewed by 85 federal, state, and local agencies over a period of one year before it was approved and printed.

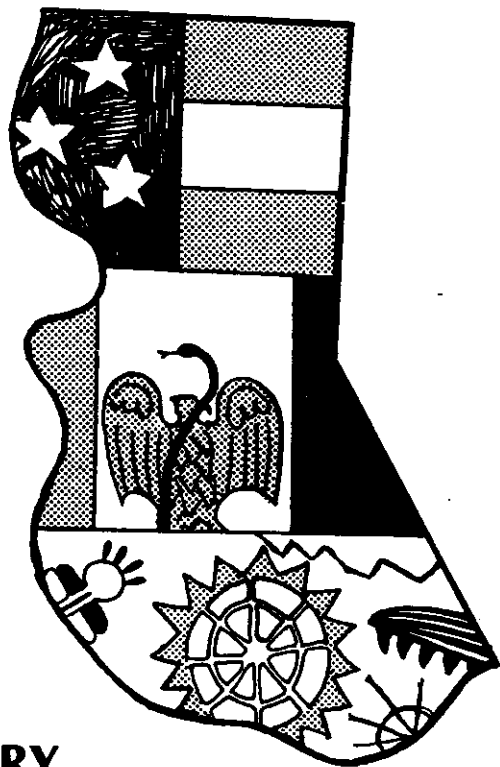
The Department of Parks and Recreation has for many years been cognizant of activities by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in history preservation. However, on July 1, 1972, HUD discontinued its preservation grants. Whenever HUD again becomes active in history preservation, the Department will work with HUD to coordinate preservation efforts in California.

Other state agencies have an effect on history preservation through their land acquisition and construction programs. Examples are the departments of Public Works, Agriculture, Conservation, and Water Resources. Such agencies could profit by an effective, central clearinghouse of information concerning historic preservation.

In summary, avenues of communication have been opened with other state and federal agencies that might have an effect on history preservation. The responsibility for history preservation in California has been specifically assigned to the Department of Parks and Recreation. The basic framework for a strong, coordinated program of history preservation has been established. Whenever sufficient funds are made available, a stronger, more coordinated statewide program of history preservation can and will be implemented.

# VI

## HISTORICAL SURVEY AND INVENTORY



Volume Two of the *California History Plan*, which will be submitted to the National Park Service before December 31, 1973, represents Phase I of California's statewide survey and inventory of historic features. This Phase I inventory, which is made up of 3,000 of California's best known historic features, was compiled from published source material and was augmented by some input from county surveys and local registers.

The sources consulted during the Phase I compilation included lists of the historic properties within the California State Park System, registered California Historical Landmarks, registered Points of Historical Interest, archeological sites listed in previous surveys, features identified as historic resources by counties, properties already designated as National Historical Landmarks or listed in the *National Register of Historic Places*, and properties recently nominated to the *National Register of Historic Places* by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Only a limited field survey was attempted during Phase I.

Features were added to the inventory solely on the basis of their historic significance; neither the age of the features nor the 50-year limitation suggested in federal guidelines was considered.

The historic features in Volume Two are listed alphabetically according to county. They are further separated into historic eras (Indian, Hispanic, and American) and the eight cultural categories (domestic, religion, social and educational, recreation, government, military, economic and industrial, and exploration and settlement). The list also indicates ownership of the feature and whether it is entered in a registry program.

It must be emphasized that Phase I is only beginning. It is anticipated that under Phase II of the survey and inventory process, which is now beginning, more than 50,000 historic features will be added. However, experience gained during Phase I of the inventory has made it clear that a fully documented inventory of California's historic features can only be completed

through a comprehensive field investigation. Such an investigation, because of the geographic size of the state and the consequently wide dispersion of the historic features, can only be accomplished by use of a great deal more manpower than is now available to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

So under Phase II the staff of the State Historic Preservation Officer will work actively to solicit the aid of local public and private agencies interested in the preservation of history. Only the combined efforts of the state and such local agencies will make it possible adequately to document and inventory the approximately 50,000 historic features in California within a reasonable period of time.

The staff has contacted the county boards of supervisors and suggested that each county create a historical advisory committee made up of lay members and members with specific expertise in such fields as archeology, history, architecture, and library management. It is anticipated that the staff will be able to work through these local committees. During the fall of 1973, a series of meetings was scheduled with representatives of the county boards of supervisors and with representatives of other local organizations who desired information on history preservation. These orientation meetings were designed to introduce the local representatives to the forms and procedures that have been developed for use in the survey and inventory.

When completed, the forms will contain an introduction, a description of the feature, a discussion of the feature's historic significance, and a section containing data set forth in a manner suitable for computerization. In addition, the forms contain a section for architectural documentation that is an extensively revised version of the *Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings Training Manual*, by Meredith Sykes and Ann Falkner.

When the inventory forms have been completed at the county level, they will be sent to the office of the State Historic Preservation Officer, where they will be reviewed, computerized, and filed for future use. It is anticipated that with enthusiastic local support, approximately 10,000 historic features will be added to the inventory during the first year that Phase II is in operation.

After the initial orientation meetings, the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, acting through the county boards of supervisors, will monitor local participation in the survey and inventory, although the State Historic Preservation Officer will retain overall responsibility for the program, and his staff will continue to act in an advisory capacity.

It is believed that the growing body of readily available data in the inventory will permit development of increasingly ordered and objective systems of preservation planning and will greatly diminish the need for the last-minute preservation projects and stop-gap measures that have, in the past, reduced the efficiency and effectiveness of preservation programs.

It is also anticipated that active statewide participation in the survey and inventory process by local citizens will bring about an increased awareness throughout California of the need to preserve the state's historic patrimony.

# VII

## PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

The following analytical processes have been developed to help maintain objectivity during the process of selecting historic features for preservation. The selection process can be organized under three main headings:

1. Inventory and classification of historic features
2. Identification of historic themes and theme deficiencies
3. Use of the selection process

### Inventory and Classification of Historic Features

Before an orderly preservation program can be established, it is essential to know what is available to be preserved. For this reason, an inventory of historic features in California has been developed and published as Volume Two of the *California History Plan*. As each feature was added to the inventory, it was analyzed and classified in terms of its historic era, the cultural category into which it falls, its level of significance, the agency most likely to be responsible for its preservation, and its integrity.

### The Inventory (Volume Two, *California History Plan*)

The purpose of the inventory in this history plan is ultimately to identify all historic resources in the state. This has never been done before, although the need for a comprehensive inventory has long been recognized.

The first effort was made in 1854 by the Society of California Pioneers. In 1896 the Landmarks Club of Southern California was formed to identify historic sites and structures. Another organization, the California Historic Landmarks League, was incorporated in San Francisco in 1902 to preserve the historic landmarks of the state and to place memorial tablets in appropriate places. In 1927, Frederick Law Olmstead conducted an inventory of historic features, which resulted in the first survey of history preservation projects within the California State Park System.

Then, during the depression, a series of federally sponsored historic surveys was conducted. At this time, the Historic American Buildings Survey was started largely through the

efforts of the American Institute of Architects, which still continues to support the program. Many county and local historical societies and organizations also made efforts to develop and maintain inventories of local historic features. Some counties appointed quasi-governmental boards to maintain these inventories.

An examination of the material collected under these local programs was made during development of the *California History Plan*, and, in many instances, the dubious quality of the material emphatically illustrated the need for a coordinated overall statewide plan for inventory control.

Before the *National Register of Historic Places* was established, the only registration programs administered by the state were the California Historical Landmarks program and the Points of Historical Interest Program. The California Historical Landmarks program records and registers sites of statewide historic significance, and the Points of Historical Interest Program registers items of local significance.

### The Classification of Historic Features

Within the inventory, California's historic features are classified in terms of historic eras and cultural categories. This system was developed by a committee of consulting historians selected by the Department of Parks and Recreation. (See *Preliminary California History Plan*, 1970.) The classification system is flexible and permits recognition of future historic events as well as a reevaluation of past historic events.

*Historic eras.* Items included in the inventory are identified as belonging to one of the three eras of California History: Indian, Hispanic, and American. These three historic divisions were adopted by the California History Plan Committee because each represents a relatively sharp, distinct change in the political and social influences in California history.

*Cultural categories.* In addition to the three historic eras, features in the inventory are separated in terms of cultural categories. These categories are as follows:

1. Exploration and settlement

2. Economic and industrial
3. Military
4. Government
5. Recreation
6. Social and educational
7. Religion
8. Domestic

The inventory also notes which national, state, and local registers or inventories, if any, have recorded each individual feature.

A more detailed analysis of the inventory is found in the introduction to Volume Two of the *California History Plan*.

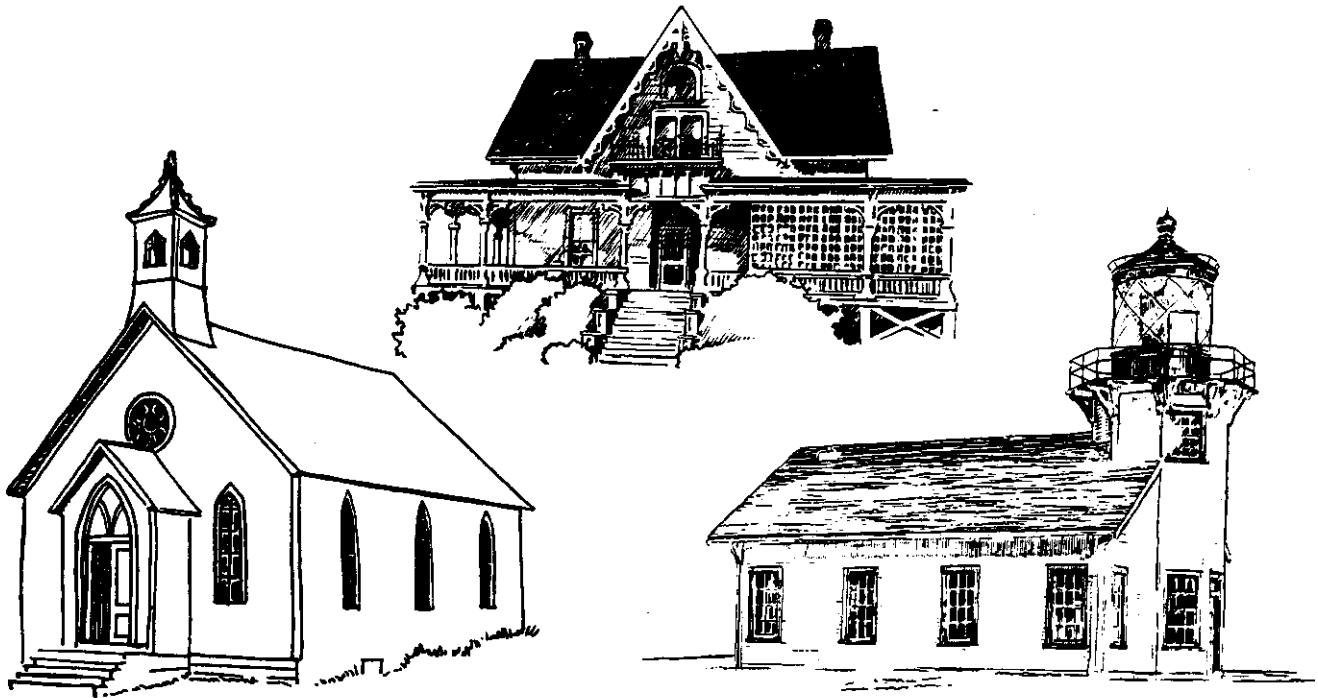
### Level of Historic Significance

The levels of historic significance are international, national, state, or local. Identification of the level of significance of the historic feature helps to determine its value as a historic resource and at the same time indicates which level of government should be responsible for its preservation.

To have historic significance, a feature must be the physical evidence of something — a personage or an event or an invention, for example — that altered history. The degree to which it altered history determines its level of significance. For instance, if the events connected with a historic feature influenced only the lives of persons within a county, then that feature would be considered to have county significance, and its preservation generally would be the responsibility of that county. But an event that altered the history of nations would have international significance, and preservation of features connected with that event should be the responsibility of an international or national agency.

Before a feature can have significance within an area, the event with which the feature is associated must have influenced at least the majority of the people in that area — whether it be international, national, state, or local. The number of persons actually influenced within an area must be determined by original source material, first-hand evidence, or archeological findings.

Time is the second factor that must be con-



sidered in determining levels of historic significance. Before a historic feature can be considered significant, the influences of the events with which it is connected should be of increasing historic importance. Such influences are considered to possess transcending importance. An event of transcending importance may have a beginning date but may lack a clear ending date. Explorations and discoveries make excellent examples of events of transcending importance.

When attempting to determine a feature's level of historic significance, the following criteria should be considered:

#### Criteria No. 1

The level of historic significance is determined by the effect or influence of the event, activity, or person upon the residents of the local area, the state, the nation, or several nations.

#### Criteria No. 2

The level of historic significance is determined by how much an event, activity, or individual changed existing views or activities at the time and to what extent later views and events were affected.

The initial determination of a feature's level of significance by use of these criteria should be made by the organization interested in preserving the feature. Final determination requires a professional judgment.

The following checklist has been developed to help determine the level of significance of a historic feature:

1. An analysis should be made of the event, activity, or individual.
  - a. What event, object, person, or activity makes the feature historically significant?
  - b. When did the significant event or events occur?
  - c. Into which cultural category will the feature fit?
  - d. What was the relationship of the historic feature to the event, activity, or personage involved?
2. The influence on residents of the area should be analyzed.
  - a. Were a majority or a significant number of persons aware of the event, personage, or activity, and, if so, on what level — local, state, national, or international?

- b. By what means were these persons made aware of the event, activity or personage? The awareness could come from legends, songs, word of mouth, painting, local newspapers, magazines, radio, and the like.
  - c. To what extent did persons in other areas, states, or nations alter their activity or views because of the event, the activity, or the action of the person involved?
  - d. Were the affected people from similar cultural backgrounds?
3. The duration of influence should be analyzed.
    - a. Were any later events or activities influenced or modified by the initial event, activity, or person? Over what period of time did this occur?
    - b. If the event connected with the feature was the development of a new style, invention, or method, how common was its later use? Was it used over a local, state, national, or international area?

In summary, for a historic feature to be of significance, it must have had a profound influence on the history of the local area, the state, the nation, or many nations. For example, buildings, dams, roads, and the like would attain significance if they were prototypes of a period, style, movement or new construction technique, or if they were the work of a pioneer architect, engineer, designer, or master builder who exerted an influence on subsequent trends.

### Integrity

The integrity of a historic feature is a measure of the extent to which the original components of the feature have been retained. These components include the original location, fabric, appearance, and environment. The extent to which these four components are present in a feature help to determine its value in comparison with other similar features. Although no iron-clad rules can be established to define integrity, it may be helpful to analyze each feature in accordance with the following guidelines:

#### 1. Original location

Original location is identifiable through geographic coordinants, addresses, landmarks, and tangible remains.

#### 2. Existence of original fabric

Original fabric refers to the material of which the feature was originally constructed.

#### 3. Original appearance

Alteration, addition, and stratigraphy should be considered when evaluating the original appearance of a feature.

#### 4. Environment

Integrity of environment is concerned with changes that have taken place in the area surrounding the historic feature.

### Responsibility for Preservation

Once the historic feature has been identified and classified, it must be decided which agency should be responsible for its preservation. Use of the criteria defined earlier to determine the level of historic significance of the feature to a certain extent automatically selects the agency that should be responsible. Generally, for example, features of local significance should be preserved by a local agency, and features of statewide significance should be preserved by a state agency. In most instances, the levels of responsibility for governmental agencies should correspond with levels of significance that are assigned to a historic feature. However, exceptions will occur. Sometimes, for example, an agency that should assume responsibility will lack the resources to do so; in such cases, another agency — regardless of its level — should be encouraged to assume responsibility for the historic feature concerned.

In the past, the responsibility for preservation of historic resources has been assumed by many private agencies, organizations, and individuals, and this practice should be encouraged in the future. So the suggested responsibilities



for private organizations as well as for governmental agencies are outlined below.

1. Responsibilities of international organizations

When no international organizations exist that are willing to assume responsibility for preservation of historic features with international significance, responsibility for preserving such features should be assumed by the federal government.

2. Responsibilities of the federal government

The preservation of historic features of national significance, as determined by the criteria defined earlier, are properly the responsibility of the federal government. The overall preservation efforts of the federal government should include the following responsibilities:

- a. To develop and maintain a comprehensive, nationwide history preservation plan
- b. To give special attention to preservation of history
- c. To provide financial and technical assistance for the development and updating of state history preservation plans, inventories, and grants-in-aid programs
- d. To assign to a single agency the responsibility for coordinating all federal projects and programs that are concerned with the preservation of history
- e. To develop and interpret programs for preservation of historic features with national significance
- f. To consolidate under one administering agency all grant programs that deal with the preservation of history
- g. To transfer to state or local agencies those federally owned historic features that have less than national significance

*The San Francisco Opera House, one of the important centers of opera in a culture-loving state. It was here in 1945 that the charter of the United Nations was drawn.*



### 3. Responsibilities of the California State Government

Historic features that have significance to the state or to more than one county are the responsibility of the State of California. The overall preservation efforts of the state government should include the following responsibilities:

- a. To develop and maintain the *California History Plan* with its inventory of historic features
- b. To provide technical assistance to local governments in matters concerning preservation of history and development of local inventories of historic features
- c. To coordinate all state programs concerned with preservation of historic features
- d. To coordinate the activities of all state and local agencies concerned with the preservation of historic features toward the goal of implementing the *California History Plan*
- e. To provide support and guidelines to all organizations within the state that are concerned with preservation of historic features
- f. To acquire, develop, and manage historic features of state significance and develop relevant interpretive programs
- g. To support and develop continuing grant-in-aid programs as incentives to state and local agencies concerned with preservation of historic features
- h. To transfer to federal agencies those state-owned historic features that possess more than statewide significance and to local agencies those state-owned historic features with less than statewide significance.



*The Stanford home, located among a cluster of state office buildings about three blocks from Sacramento's central business district, is a Victorian mansion that displays elements of several architectural styles. The house was constructed in 1857 by Shelton C. Fogus, a pioneer Sacramento merchant. Stanford purchased the house in 1861, and ten years later commissioned Nathaniel Goodell to draw up major remodeling plans. These plans called for raising the building one story for better protection against flooding; then, with the home's main entrance on the second floor, a curved staircase was added. A new mansard roof with dormer windows was constructed over the original flat roof.*

*Leland Stanford, one of California's most colorful early settlers, grew up on a farm in Albany, New York. After studying law and being admitted to the bar, he established a law office in Port Washington, Wisconsin. When a fire destroyed his law office and personal property in 1852, he moved to California and became a successful wholesale grocer.*

*At the urging of Theodore Judah, a visionary engineer dedicated to construction of a transcontinental railroad, Stanford joined the effort to promote and construct the Central Pacific Railroad, the western portion of the transcontinental railroad. When Judah died in 1863, control of the Central Pacific Railroad passed to Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, and Collis P. Huntington, who*

*have gone down in history as the famous (or perhaps infamous) "Big Four" of early California. Under the guidance of the "Big Four," the Southern Pacific Railroad (which included the Central Pacific) became the most powerful single force in California. It eventually developed into an entrenched political machine and dominated California politics for years. Finally the railroad was dislodged from politics by a reform government led by Hiram Johnson and the Lincoln-Roosevelt League.*

*Stanford served one term as the eighth governor of California in 1861. In 1885 he was elected U.S. Senator from California, an office he held until his death in 1893. But perhaps he is best known today for having founded Stanford University as a memorial to his son, Leland Stanford, Jr., who died of typhoid in Italy at the age of 16.*

*In 1900 Mrs. Stanford gave the home to the Catholic Diocese of Sacramento together with a \$75,000 grant to make the home into an orphanage. Since that time, the home has been used to care for orphans and troubled adolescent girls. At first, when the home was primarily surrounded by residences, the uses suggested by Mrs. Stanford were compatible with the neighborhood atmosphere. But since the house is now surrounded by high-rise office buildings, the Catholic Church considers that those uses are no longer compatible. It has, therefore, been suggested that the Stanford home be acquired by the state to be restored and operated as a state historic park to interpret the lives of the early governors of California.*

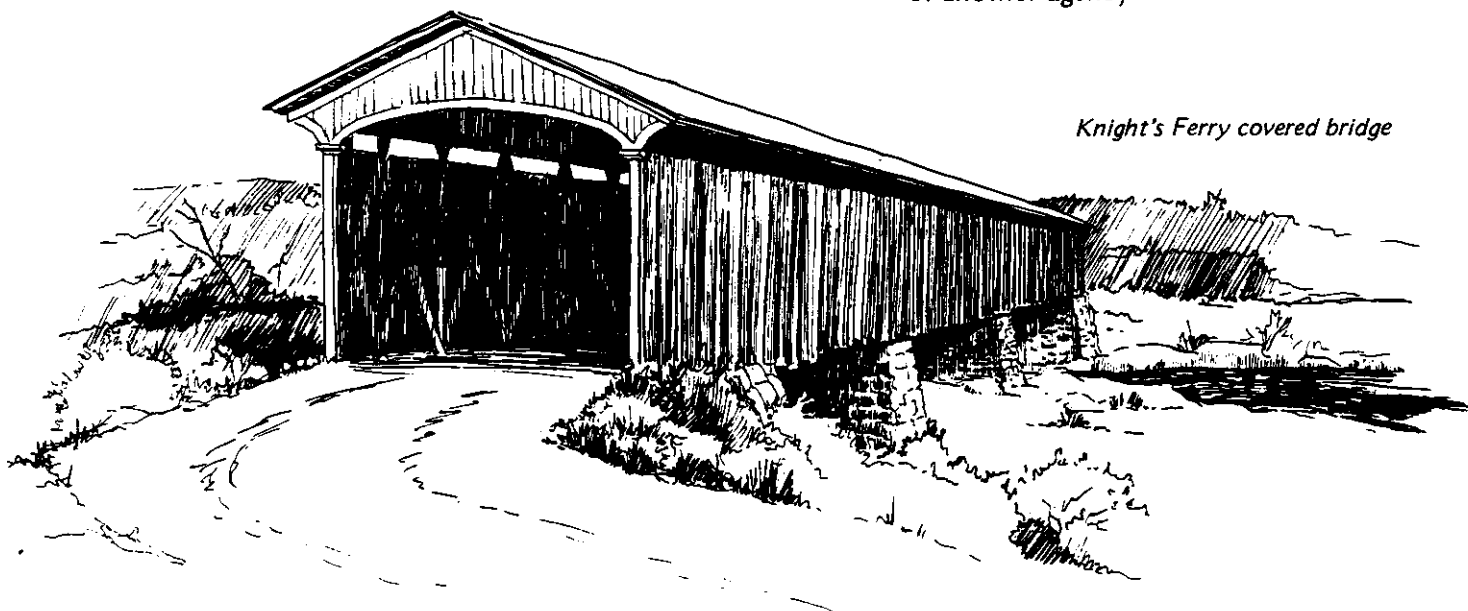


*Old Amador County Hospital*

#### 4. Responsibilities of local governments

Historic features that have city, county, or other such local significance are properly the responsibility of local governmental agencies. The overall preservation efforts of local governments should include the following responsibilities:

- a. To preserve, enhance, and interpret historic features within the appropriate areas
- b. To establish local agencies for preservation of historic features
- c. To inventory local historic features and provide data for the *California History Plan* as requested in established state procedures
- d. To develop and maintain a local history plan that includes an inventory of historic features and to identify deficiencies in local programs for preservation of historic features
- e. To cooperate in the planning activities of all other agencies, public and private, that are concerned with preservation of history so that a coordinated statewide system of historic preservation can be developed
- f. To transfer control of historic features to other governmental agencies when it is evident that preservation of such features should be the responsibility of another agency

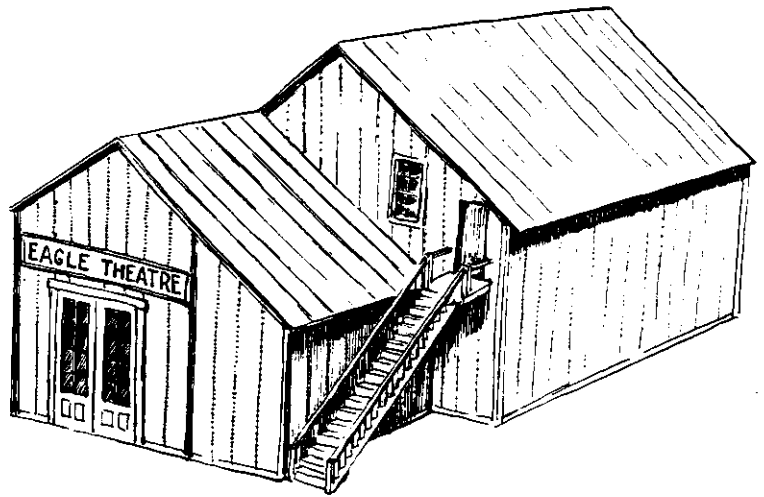


*Knight's Ferry covered bridge*

5. Responsibilities of private individuals and organizations

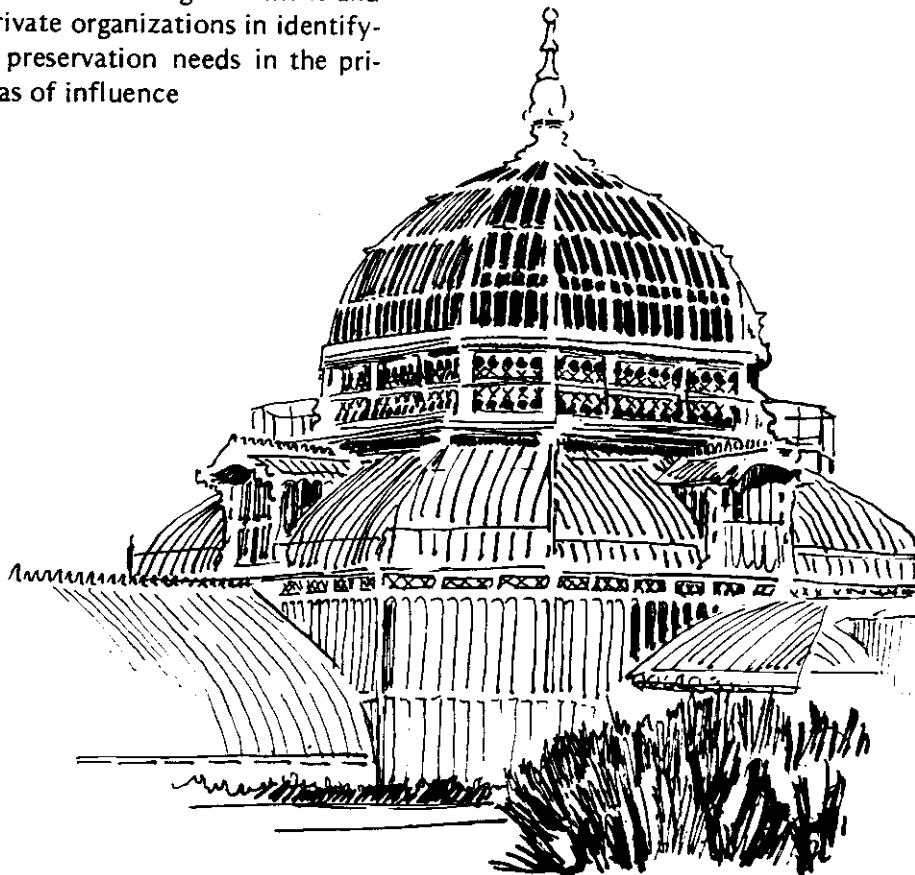
Individuals or private organizations may assume responsibility for preservation of historic features of any level of historic significance. In general, only governmental agencies will be assigned preservation responsibilities on the basis of the historic significance of a feature. However, in assuming the preservation role of a governmental agency, a private organization accepts a moral obligation to protect and maintain a feature and ensure its preservation. The duties of private organizations and individuals involved in the preservation of historic features are the following:

- a. To establish objectives in historic preservation that are clearly within their capabilities
- b. To cooperate with the planning programs of other agencies to ensure that historic preservation activities in the private area of influence are efficiently accomplished
- c. To assist all levels of government and other private organizations in identifying the preservation needs in the private areas of influence



*Above: The Eagle theatre in Old Sacramento, to be restored with the help of the Sacramento Junior League and the State of California and funds from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.*

*Below: The Golden Gate Conservatory in San Francisco. To be stabilized and restored with the help of private donations.*



## Identification of Historic Themes and Theme Deficiencies

The following analysis of theme deficiencies has been prepared to help determine where future emphasis should be placed in historic preservation and interpretation. Future preservation and interpretation of historic features should be designed to correct deficiencies. It would be a waste of available funds to try to preserve and restore, for example, dozens of Victorian mansions throughout California when other historic themes, say the Paleo-Indian, have been very sparsely interpreted.

For the purposes of theme analysis, the themes are listed under the three historic eras — Indian, Hispanic, and American. These eras are further separated into themes, which are divided into subthemes, which are divided into elements. It should be noted that some themes will span more than one historic era; an example would be a mission that was in use during both the Hispanic and American eras. Ethnic, racial, and some national groups are listed in connection with the themes to which they have made a significant contribution.

Themes, subthemes, or elements are not to be considered inflexible, because public attitude toward them can change greatly with time. For example, two decades ago the study of Victorian architecture was not popular, because the style was considered garish and the structures not worth saving, but now preservation emphasis is on this very style of architecture. Today other styles, such as the bungalow, are not considered worthwhile.

The analysis separates themes, subthemes, and elements into three categories. The first category contains those themes that are not being interpreted. The second category includes those themes that are not being adequately interpreted. The third category contains those themes that are being adequately interpreted in museums or elsewhere.

However, this analysis is not yet complete. When additional data have been received from local governments, we may learn that some themes now considered to be inadequately interpreted are in reality being adequately interpreted at some local level. So it is vital that we

encourage all organizations engaged in historic interpretation in California to cooperate in the development of the statewide inventory of historic features.

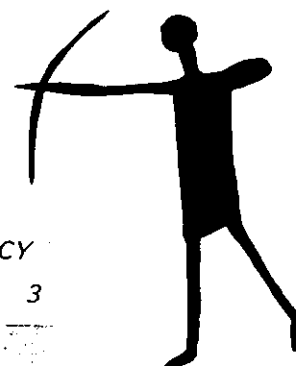
As the inventory of historic features is expanded and our body of data grows, our ability to determine theme deficiencies accurately will increase. Ultimately, our knowledge of theme deficiencies will be another valuable tool that will help eliminate emotional considerations from the process of selecting historic features for preservation.

The following checklist of themes and theme deficiencies parallels the general concept developed by the National Park Service in the publication entitled *The National Park System Plan, Part I, History* (1970).

### Analysis of Theme Deficiencies

Column 1 indicates themes that are currently not being interpreted. Column 2 indicates themes in need of more adequate interpretation. Column 3 indicates themes that are now adequately interpreted.

**INDIAN ERA** — *All Indian development from prehistoric age to 1848.*<sup>1</sup> This era is the only one to overlap the other two themes chronologically.



THEME DEFICIENCY			
	1	2	3
I. The first Californians — the earliest man			
A. Migration	X		
B. Paleo-Indian horizons	X		
II. Recent California Indians			
A. Indian groups and communities (ethnological culture areas or hearth groups) <sup>2</sup>			
1. Northwest area		X	
2. Central area		X	
3. Southern area		X	
4. Great basin area		X	
B. Culture and technology			
1. Hunting and fishing		X	
2. Religion		X	
3. Social structure		X	
4. Quarrying	X		
5. Trade		X	
6. Arts and ceremonies			X
7. Recreation		X	
8. Food preparation		X	
9. Indian dwellings and ceremonial buildings		X	
III. European contact			
A. Changes due to contact			
1. Changes in social and political organization	X		
2. Changes in native migrations and warfare		X	
3. Changes in economic base		X	
B. Influence of natives on the Europeans		X	
IV. Living remnants			
A. Government policy toward the Indian	X		
B. Individual's reaction to the Indian	X		
C. Indian reaction to the present social structure		X	

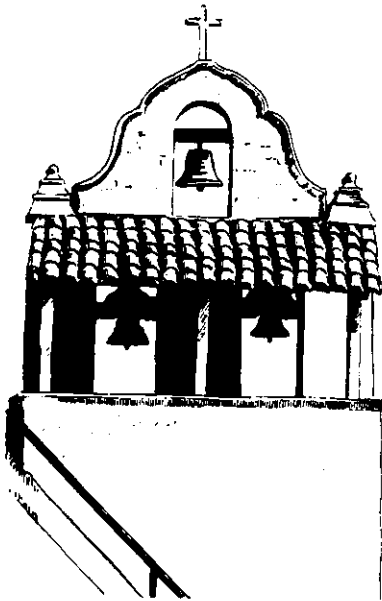
<sup>1</sup>This should not preclude Indian involvement and influences in the later American era.

<sup>2</sup>The ethnological culture areas had been in existence approximately 1,000 years at the time the Europeans reached California.

**HISPANIC ERA — Includes settlement and development of both  
Spanish California and Mexican California.**

		THEME DEFICIENCY		
		1	2	3
I.	Development of Spanish California			
A.	Exploration and settlement			
1.	Spanish			
a.	Coastal			X
b.	Desert		X	
c.	Valley and interior		X	
d.	Offshore			X
2.	Russian			
a.	Coastal			X
b.	Offshore			X
3.	Other			
a.	French	X		
b.	English	X		
c.	American		X	
4.	Trail blazers		X	
5.	Trails and routes of travel			
a.	Overland		X	
b.	By sea			X
B.	Political and religious affairs			
1.	Government			X
2.	Relations with Spain		X	
3.	Religion and colonization			X
4.	International affairs		X	
5.	Territorial expansion			X
C.	Military affairs			
1.	Military structure (organization)			X
2.	Warfare		X	
3.	Civil disorder		X	
D.	Economic and material growth			
1.	Agriculture		X	
2.	Finance and industry			
a.	Banking and commerce		X	
b.	Industry		X	
3.	Science and invention	X		
4.	Population growth patterns		X	
5.	Transportation and communication			
a.	Transportation			
(1)	Land			X
(2)	Water			X
b.	Communication		X	
6.	Architecture			
a.	Mission			X
b.	Adobe		X	
c.	Other specialized		X	
d.	Landscape architecture		X	
e.	Urban design		X	





		THEME DEFICIENCY		
		1	2	3
7.	Engineering			
a.	Surveying and mapmaking		X	
b.	Energy and water transmission			X
c.	Waste disposal		X	
d.	Structures		X	
E.	Humanities and culture development			
1.	The arts			
a.	Literature			
(1)	Poetry	X		
(2)	Fiction	X		
(3)	Nonfiction		X	
(4)	Ephemera (e.g., short-lived periodicals and the like)	X		
b.	Drama			
(1)	Playwrights	X		
(2)	Theaters	X		
(3)	Performers	X		
c.	Music			
(1)	Composers	X		
(2)	Performers	X		
d.	Painting and sculpture			
(1)	Painting			X
(2)	Sculpture			X
2.	Education			
a.	Elementary		X	
b.	Secondary	X		
c.	Higher education	X		
d.	Specialized	X		
e.	Sources of informal education			
(1)	Museums			X
(2)	Libraries			X
(3)	Archives			X
3.	Intellectual currents			
a.	Creative thought		X	
b.	Criticism and commentary		X	

*Hispanic Era (Continued)*

THEME DEFICIENCY

	1	2	3
c. Fads	X		
4. Social history			
a. Lifestyles			X
b. Social and humanitarian movements			X
c. Environmental conservation	X		
d. Recreation		X	
II. Development of Mexican California			
A. Exploration and settlement			
1. Mexican			
a. Coastal			X
b. Desert	X		
c. Valley and interior			X
d. Inland mountains		X	
e. Offshore	X		
2. Russian			
a. Coastal			X
b. Offshore		X	
3. American			
a. Coastal			X
b. Desert		X	
c. Valley and interior			X
d. Inland mountains			X
e. Offshore	X		
4. Other			
a. French		X	
b. English	X		
5. Trail blazers			X
6. Trails and routes of travel			
a. Overland			X
b. By sea	X		
B. Political and religious affairs			
1. Government			X
2. Relations with Mexico			X
3. International affairs		X	
4. Religion, colonization, and secularization			X
5. Territorial expansion		X	
C. Military affairs			
1. Military structure			X
2. Warfare			X
3. Civil disorder	X		
D. Economic and material growth			
1. Agriculture		X	
2. Mining		X	
3. Finance and industry			
a. Banking and commerce		X	
b. Industry		X	
4. Science and invention		X	
5. Population growth patterns		X	

*Hispanic Era (Continued)*

**THEME DEFICIENCY**

	1	2	3
6. Transportation and communication			
a. Transportation			
(1) Land	X		
(2) Water	X		
b. Communication			X
7. Architecture			
a. Adobe			X
b. Monterey colonial		X	
c. Other specialized		X	
d. Landscape architecture			X
e. Urban design	X		
8. Engineering			
a. Surveying and mapmaking		X	
b. Energy and water transmission		X	
c. Waste disposal	X		
d. Structures		X	
E. The humanities and cultural development			
1. The arts			
a. Literature			
(1) Poetry	X		
(2) Fiction	X		
(3) Nonfiction	X		
(4) Ephemera (e.g., short-lived periodicals and the like)	X		
b. Drama			
(1) Playwrights	X		
(2) Theaters	X		
(3) Performers	X		
c. Music			
(1) Composers	X		
(2) Performers	X		
d. Painting and sculpture			
(1) Painting	X		
(2) Sculpture	X		
2. Education			
a. Elementary	X		
b. Secondary	X		
c. Higher education	X		
d. Specialized	X		
e. Sources of informal education			
(1) Museums	X		
(2) Libraries	X		
(3) Archives	X		
3. Intellectual currents			
a. Creative thought	X		
b. Criticism and commentary	X		
c. Fads	X		
4. Social history			
a. Lifestyles	X		
b. Social and humanitarian movements	X		
c. Environmental conservation	X		
d. Recreation	X		



# AMERICAN ERA — *Development of California as a state.*

		THEME DEFICIENCY		
		1	2	3
I.	Development of American California			
A.	Exploration and settlement			
1.	American			
a.	Coastal	X		
b.	Desert			X
c.	Valley and interior			X
d.	Inland mountains			X
e.	Offshore	X		
f.	Aerial		X	
g.	Space		X	
h.	Undersea			X
2.	Other			
a.	Mexican		X	
b.	Spanish		X	
c.	Russian		X	
d.	French		X	
e.	English			X
f.	German	X		
g.	Latin American		X	
h.	Japanese		X	
3.	Trail blazers and traders			
a.	Trappers and mountain men		X	
b.	Members of scientific and topographic survey groups			X
c.	Pathfinders and members of emigrant trains			X
d.	Persons involved in trading and commerce by sea			X
4.	Trails and routes of travel			
a.	Overland			X
b.	Across the Isthmus		X	
c.	Around the Horn			X
5.	The gold rush and the mining frontier			
a.	Pre-gold rush mining activities			X
b.	The gold rush			X
c.	The Comstock		X	
d.	Post-gold rush mining activities			X

*American Era (Continued)*

		THEME DEFICIENCY		
		1	2	3
B.	Political and Military affairs			
1.	1846-1850			
a.	Military affairs			X
b.	Government		X	
c.	Constitution		X	
d.	National and international affairs		X	
2.	1850-1900			
a.	Military affairs			X
b.	Statehood		X	
c.	Government		X	
d.	Governors		X	
e.	Constitution		X	
f.	National and international affairs		X	
3.	1900-1940			
a.	Military affairs		X	
b.	Reform		X	
c.	Government		X	
d.	Governors		X	
e.	Constitution	X		
f.	National and international affairs		X	
4.	After 1940			
a.	Military affairs		X	
b.	Government		X	
c.	Governors		X	
d.	Constitution	X		
e.	National and international affairs	X		
C.	Economic and material growth			
1.	Agriculture			
a.	General agriculture			X
b.	Industrialized agriculture		X	
2.	Finance and industry			
a.	Banking and commerce		X	
b.	Industry		X	
3.	Science and invention			
a.	Agriculture		X	
b.	Commerce and industry			X
c.	Communications		X	
d.	Medicine		X	
e.	Natural science		X	
f.	Scientific exploration		X	
g.	Transportation		X	
4.	Population growth and patterns		X	
5.	Transportation and communication			
a.	Transportation			
(1)	Land			X
(2)	Water		X	
(3)	Air			X
(4)	Space		X	
b.	Communication			
(1)	Physical		X	
(2)	Electronic		X	

*American Era (Continued)*

THEME DEFICIENCY

1 2 3

6. Architecture
  - a. Spanish and Mexican styles (1769 to mid-1850s)
    - (1) Adobe
    - (2) Monterey colonial
  - b. Nineteenth century revivals (1848 to 1890s)
    - (1) Classical revival
      - (a) Greek revival (1848 to late 1860s)
      - (b) Roman revival
    - (2) Baroque – Second Empire (Mansard)
    - (3) Gothic revival
    - (4) Colonial forms, prefabs
  - c. Victorian (1870s to 1900)
    - (1) Italianate
    - (2) Stick-Eastlake
    - (3) Queen Anne
    - (4) Victorian gothic
    - (5) Richardsonian (Romanesque revival)
  - d. Arts and craft movement (mid 1890s to 1920)
    - (1) Shingle style (western stick)
    - (2) California bungalow
  - e. Period revivals (early 1890s to 1930s)
    - (1) Moorish and mission styles (1894 to 1914)
    - (2) Spanish colonial revival (1915 to 1930s)
    - (3) Tudor
    - (4) Gordian
    - (5) Colonial
    - (6) French provincial
    - (7) Neoclassical revival
    - (8) Beaux arts (Baroque classicism)
    - (9) Art nouveau
  - f. Early modern
    - (1) California bungalow
    - (2) Other early modern
  - g. Modern (1916 to present)
    - (1) International style
    - (2) Art deco – moderne
    - (3) Other modern
  - h. Other specialized architecture
  - i. Landscape architecture
  - j. Urban design
7. Engineering
  - a. Surveying and mapmaking
  - b. Transportation systems
  - c. Energy and water transmission
  - d. Waste disposal
  - e. Structures
  - f. Aerospace
- D. Cultural development
  1. The arts
    - a. Literature
      - (1) Poetry
      - (2) Fiction

*American Era (Continued)*

**THEME DEFICIENCY**

	1	2	3
(3) Nonfiction		X	
(4) Ephemera (e.g., short-lived periodicals and the like)		X	
b. Drama			
(1) Playwrights		X	
(2) Theaters			X
(3) Performers			X
c. Music			
(1) Composers			
(2) Performers		X	
d. Painting and sculpture			
(1) Painting			X
(2) Sculpture			X
2. Education			
a. Elementary			X
b. Secondary			
c. Higher education			
d. Specialized			
e. Sources of informal education			
(1) Museums			
(2) Libraries			
(3) Archives			
3. Intellectual currents			
a. Creative thought			
b. Criticism and commentary			
c. Fads			X
4. Society history			
a. Lifestyles			
(1) Economic, environmental, and social factors			
(2) Religious factors			
(a) Catholic			X
(b) Jewish			
(c) Protestant			
(d) Far East			X
(e) Native American			
(f) Cults			
(g) Sects			
(3) Ethnic groups			
(a) Negro			
(b) Oriental			X
(c) American Indian			
(d) Mexican American			
(e) Other			
(4) National factors			
(a) Italian			
(b) English			
(c) French			
(d) Germanic			
(e) Spanish			
(f) Russian			
(g) Other			
b. Social and humanitarian movements			
c. Environmental conservation			
d. Recreation			

## Use of the Selection Process

The selection process described in this chapter will be used to establish priorities for preservation of historic features. As a method, the process will continue to gain in efficiency as the state inventory of historic features is expanded.

Local agencies may find these procedures helpful both during applications for grants and when selecting historic features to be included in the state inventory. However, before local agencies can use these procedures, the state's inventory records and the analysis of theme deficiencies must be readily available at a local level. So copies of the state's history records will be made available to the agencies selected by the county boards of supervisors to be responsible for preservation of local historic features.

It must again be emphasized that the process of selecting historic features for preservation can never be totally objective. The final determination of the historic and aesthetic value of a feature will result from the judgments of individuals who may very well have emotional ties to the historic feature being judged; however, it is hoped that this selection process will ensure that a final value judgment will be made only after certain facts have been objectively considered.

The process leading to selection of a historic feature for preservation should include the following steps:

- Step 1. An individual, group, or agency begins to consider a specific historic feature for preservation. The analysis of theme deficiencies should be consulted immediately to determine whether the theme represented by that particular feature does in reality need further interpretation. This first step will help avoid much needless duplication of effort.
- Step 2. If it is determined that a deficiency exists and that the theme represented by the feature needs further interpretation, then the state inventory of historic features should be consulted, and all surviving features of the same type should be listed, analyzed, and compared with the original feature being considered.
- Step 3. An extensive search of all available records should be made to collect as much background data as possible about each of the historic features that were identified. This research must be comprehensive, and the data collected must be accurate, or the decisions reached in the following steps will be invalid.
- Step 4. The level of historic significance of each of the features should be determined by applying the criteria defined in this chapter.
- Step 5. The historic integrity of each of the features should be determined by comparing their present appearance with their original appearance. The original appearance can be determined by means of descriptions, drawings, or photographs located during Step 3.
- Step 6. At this time, value judgments must be made based on the facts discovered during the previous steps. The feature that best illustrates the theme being considered should be selected, and it should then be possible to decide whether the historic feature originally considered is indeed the best feature of its type available for interpretation.
- Step 7. If a decision is made to preserve the feature originally considered or another similar feature located during the previous steps, it can then be determined by applying the levels of historic significance discovered during Step 4 which agency is logically responsible for the feature's preservation.
- Step 8. An evaluation should then be made of the responsible agency's capability to preserve the feature involved. If the agency lacks the resources needed to



preserve the feature, other agencies — regardless of level — should be encouraged to assume all or part of the responsibility.

Step 9. An agency assuming the responsibility for preserving a historic feature should select the most appropriate preservation guidelines and develop a long-range plan for preservation of the feature and interpretation of the historic theme involved.

Step 10. The final step is completion of the preservation project so that it can be opened to the public.



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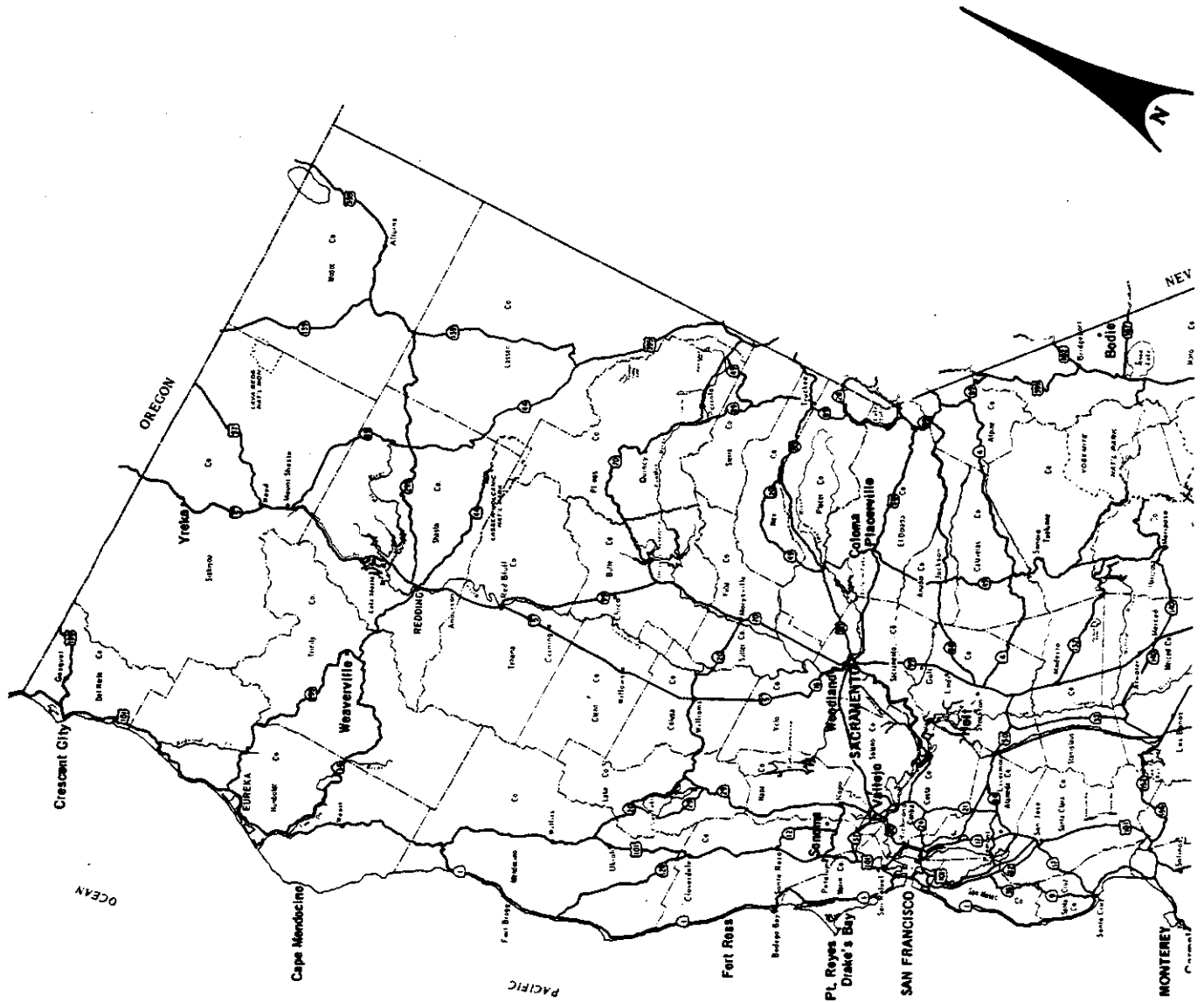
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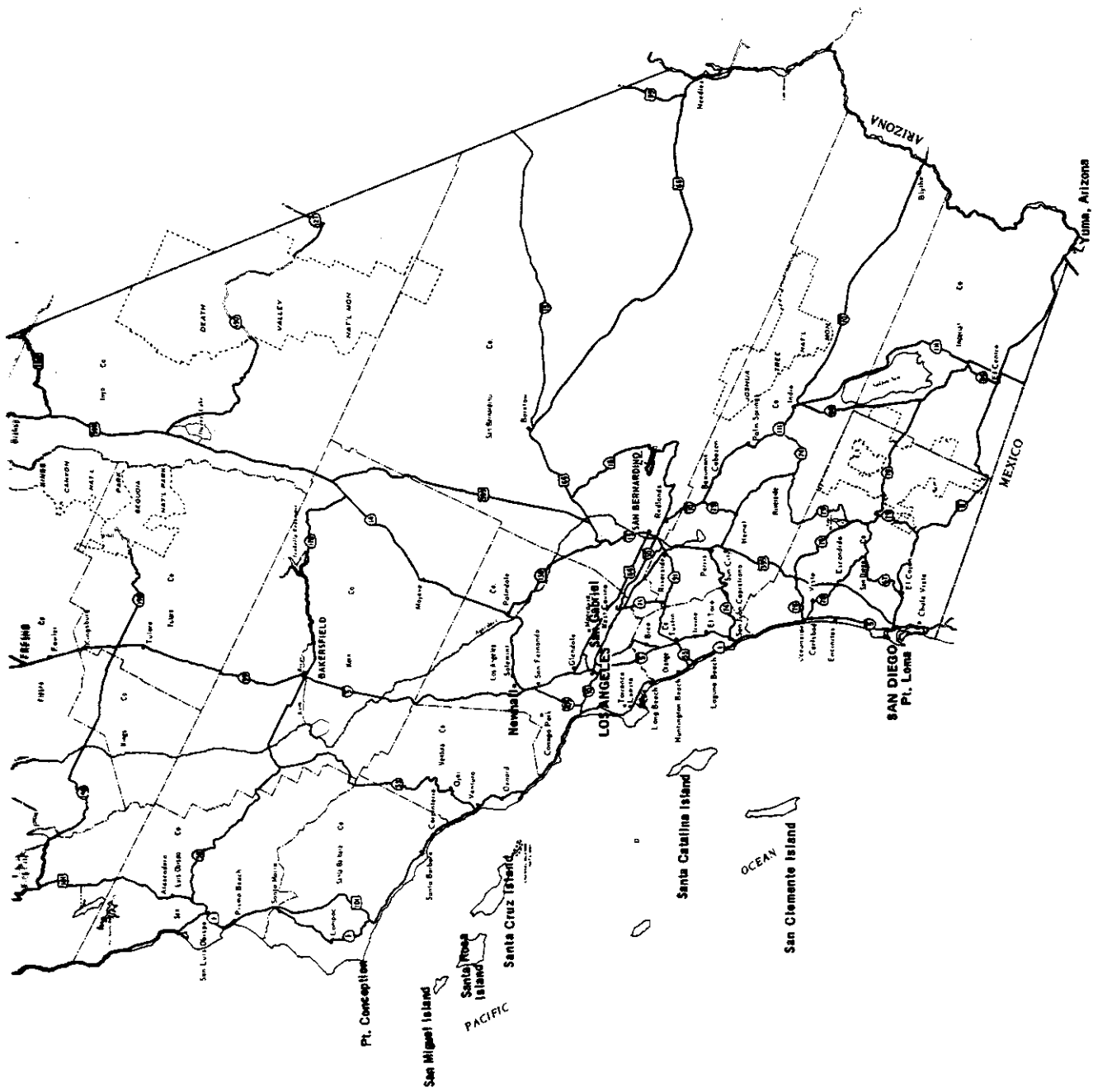
## Appendixes



- A. Map of California
- B. Public Law 89-655
- C. Directory of Historical and  
Archeological Organizations
- D. The California History  
Preservation Program
- E. Definitions

# Appendix A







Public Law 89-665  
89th Congress, S. 3035  
October 15, 1966

## An Act

80 STAT. 915

To establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

The Congress finds and declares—

- (a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;
- (b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;
- (c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and
- (d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

Historic properties.  
Preservation program established.

## TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized—

- (1) to expand and maintain a national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, hereinafter referred to as the National Register, and to grant funds to States for the purpose of preparing comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans, in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, for the preservation, acquisition, and development of such properties;
- (2) to establish a program of matching grants-in-aid to States for projects having as their purpose the preservation for public benefit of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; and
- (3) to establish a program of matching grant-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by act of Congress approved October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), as amended, for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Trust.

Buildings and objects, etc.  
Expansion and maintenance of National Register.

Grants to states.

National Trust for Historic Preservation.  
16 USC 468-468d.

(b) As used in this Act—

- (1) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.
- (2) The term "project" means programs of State and local governments and other public bodies and private organizations and individuals for the acquisition of title or interests in, and for the develop-

"State."

"Project."



"Historic preservation."

"Secretary."  
Conditions for grants.

16 USC 4601-4  
note.

Waiver.

Apportionment.

Limitation.

ment of, any district, site, building, structure, or object that is significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, or property used in connection therewith, and for its development in order to assure the preservation for public benefit of any such historical properties.

(3) The term "historic preservation" includes the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

(4) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 102. (a) No grant may be made under this Act—

(1) unless application therefor is submitted to the Secretary in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by him;

(2) unless the application is in accordance with the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan which has been approved by the Secretary after considering its relationship to the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897);

(3) for more than 50 per centum of the total cost involved, as determined by the Secretary and his determination shall be final;

(4) unless the grantee has agreed to make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may from time to time require;

(5) unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary; and

(6) until the grantee has complied with such further terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem necessary or advisable.

(b) The Secretary may in his discretion waive the requirements of subsection (a), paragraphs (2) and (5) of this section for any grant under this Act to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, in which case a grant to the National Trust may include funds for the maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(c) No State shall be permitted to utilize the value of real property obtained before the date of approval of this Act in meeting the remaining cost of a project for which a grant is made under this Act.

SEC. 103. (a) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans under this Act shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary on the basis of needs as determined by him: *Provided, however,* That the amount granted to any one State shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the comprehensive statewide historic survey and plan for that State, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) The amounts appropriated and made available for grants to the States for projects under this Act for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States by the Secretary in accordance with needs as disclosed in approved statewide historic preservation plans.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionment, and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for projects in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given, and for two fiscal years thereafter, shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

October 15, 1966

Pub. Law 89-665

80 STAT. 917

Coordination  
with other Fed-  
eral programs.

SEC. 104. (a) No grant may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any survey or project under this Act with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any survey or project with respect to which assistance has been given or promised under this Act.

(b) In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, and to assure coordination of the planning acquisition, and development assistance to States under this Act with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable, and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

SEC. 105. The beneficiary of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the disposition by the beneficiary of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

Records.

SEC. 106. The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

SEC. 107. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be applicable to the White House and its grounds, the Supreme Court building and its grounds, or the United States Capitol and its related buildings and grounds.

Exemptions.

SEC. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act for the fiscal year 1967, and not more than \$10,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.

Appropriation.

## TITLE II

SEC. 201. (a) There is established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") which shall be composed of seventeen members as follows:

Advisory Council  
on Historic  
Preservation,  
membership.

- (1) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
- (3) The Secretary of Commerce.
- (4) The Administrator of the General Services Administration.
- (5) The Secretary of the Treasury.
- (6) The Attorney General.
- (7) The Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

	<p>(8) Ten appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. In making these appointments, the President shall give due consideration to the selection of officers of State and local governments and individuals who are significantly interested and experienced in the matters to be considered by the Council.</p> <p>(b) Each member of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (a) may designate another officer of his department or agency to serve on the Council in his stead.</p> <p>(c) Each member of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of subsection (a) shall serve for a term of five years from the expiration of his predecessor's term; except that the members first appointed under that paragraph shall serve for terms of from one to five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, in such manner as to insure that the terms of not less than one nor more than two of them will expire in any one year.</p> <p>(d) A vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment (and for the balance of the unexpired term).</p> <p>(e) The Chairman of the Council shall be designated by the President.</p> <p>(f) Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.</p>
Terms of office.	<p>Sec. 202. (a) The Council shall—</p> <p>(1) advise the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommend measures to coordinate activities of Federal, State, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advise on the dissemination of information pertaining to such activities;</p> <p>(2) encourage, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and appropriate private agencies, public interest and participation in historic preservation;</p> <p>(3) recommend the conduct of studies in such areas as the adequacy of legislative and administrative statutes and regulations pertaining to historic preservation activities of State and local governments and the effects of tax policies at all levels of government on historic preservation;</p> <p>(4) advise as to guidelines for the assistance of State and local governments in drafting legislation relating to historic preservation; and</p> <p>(5) encourage, in cooperation with appropriate public and private agencies and institutions, training and education in the field of historic preservation.</p>
Chairman, selection.	
Duties.	<p>(b) The Council shall submit annually a comprehensive report of its activities and the results of its studies to the President and the Congress and shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.</p>
Report to President and Congress.	<p>Sec. 203. The Council is authorized to secure directly from any department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this title; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment or instrumentality is authorized to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics to the extent permitted by law and within available funds.</p>
Other Federal agencies, cooperation.	<p>Sec. 204. The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 201(a) shall serve without additional compen-</p>
Compensation.	

sation. The members of the Council appointed under paragraph (8) of section 201(a) shall receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the performance of the duties of the Council. All members of the Council shall receive reimbursement for necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties of the Council.

SEC. 205. (a) The Director of the National Park Service or his designee shall be the Executive Director of the Council. Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel and procurement) shall be provided the Council by the Department of the Interior, for which payments shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Council in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46e) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Council employee, and regulations of said Secretary for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665 (g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Council: *And provided further*, That the Council shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

Executive  
Director.

(b) The Council shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such additional personnel as may be necessary to carry out its duties, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

68 Stat. 483.

Personnel.

(c) The Council may also procure, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the executive departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

Ante, p. 288.

(d) The members of the Council specified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 201(a) shall provide the Council, on a reimbursable basis, with such facilities and services under their jurisdiction and control as may be needed by the Council to carry out its duties, to the extent that such facilities and services are requested by the Council and are otherwise available for that purpose. To the extent of available appropriations, the Council may obtain, by purchase, rental, donation, or otherwise, such additional property, facilities, and services as may be needed to carry out its duties.

60 Stat. 810.

Approved October 15, 1966.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1916 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).  
SENATE REPORT No. 1363 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):

July 11: Considered and passed Senate.  
Sept. 19: Considered in House.  
Oct. 10: Considered and passed House, amended.  
Oct. 11: Senate concurred in House amendment.

## *Appendix C*

### **DIRECTORY OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS**

## Historical Organizations Listed by County

### ALAMEDA COUNTY

Alameda County Historical Society  
2820 Regent Street  
Berkeley, California 94705

Alameda County Parks and  
Recreation Commission  
1221 Oak Street, Room 555  
Oakland, California 94612

Alameda Historical Society  
2254 Santa Clara Avenue  
Alameda, California 94501

Amador-Livermore Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 573  
Pleasanton, California 94566

East Bay Negro Historical Society, Inc.  
3551 Grove Street  
Oakland, California 95609

Hayward Area Historical Society  
P.O. Box 555  
Hayward, California 94543

Junior League of Oakland  
1950 Mountain Boulevard  
Oakland, California 94611

San Leandro Historical Society  
Chabot College  
25555 Hesperian Boulevard  
San Leandro, California 94546

San Leandro Historical Cultural  
Advisory Commission  
835 E. 14th Street  
San Leandro, California 94577

Victorian Preservation Society  
452 Ninth Street  
Oakland, California 94607

Washington Township Historical Society  
4185 Bay Street  
Fremont, California 94538

### ALPINE COUNTY

Alpine County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 235  
Markleeville, California 96120

### AMADOR COUNTY

Amador County Historical Landmarks  
Advisory Committee  
225 Church Street  
Jackson, California 95642

Amador Historical Society  
225 Church Street  
Jackson, California 95642

Fiddletown Preservation Society  
Fiddletown, California 95629

### BUTTE COUNTY

Butte County Historical Society  
Law Library, Butte County Courthouse  
Oroville, California 95965

### CALAVERAS COUNTY

Calaveras County Historical Society  
Box 694  
San Andreas, California 95249

Calaveras County History & Landmarks Committee  
Box 686  
Angels Camp, California 95222

National Association of Restoration Specialists  
P.O. Box 373  
Murphys, California 95247

### COLUSA COUNTY

Colusa County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 448  
Colusa, California 95932

### CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Contra Costa County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 190  
Martinez, California 94554

Contra Costa County Recreation and Natural  
Resources Commission  
Martinez, California 94553

East Contra Costa County  
Historical Society  
P.O. Box 202  
Brentwood, California 94513

Lafayette Historical Society  
P.O. Box 524  
Lafayette, California 94549

Moraga Historical Society  
P.O. Box 103  
Moraga, California 94556

Orinda Historical Society  
P.O. Box 82  
Orinda, California 94563

#### DEL NORTE COUNTY

Del Norte County Historical Society  
510 H Street  
Crescent City, California 95531

#### EL DORADO COUNTY

El Dorado Historical Society  
542 Main Street  
Placerville, California 95667

Lake Tahoe Historical Society  
P.O. Box 404  
So. Lake Tahoe, California 95705

#### FRESNO COUNTY

Academy of California Church History  
P. O. Box 1668  
Fresno, California 93717

Fresno County Historical Landmarks Committee  
5552 East National  
Fresno, California 93727

Fresno County Historical Society  
7160 W. Kearney Boulevard  
Fresno, California 93706

#### GLENN COUNTY

Glenn County Landmarks Committee  
P. O. Box 161  
Willows, California 95988

Sacramento Valley Museum Association  
Box 53  
Williams, California 95987

#### HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Humboldt County Historical Society  
324 Grove Street  
Bishop, California 95501

#### IMPERIAL COUNTY

Imperial Valley Pioneers Association  
2801 James Road  
Imperial, California 92551

#### INYO COUNTY

Bishop Museum and Historical Society  
324 Grove Street  
Bishop, California 93514

Death Valley 49er's  
Death Valley, California 92328

Eastern California Museum Association  
P.O. Box 206  
Independence, California 93526

#### KERN COUNTY

Delano Historical Society  
1123 Cecil Avenue  
Delano, California 93215

Kern-Antelope Historical Society  
P.O. Box 325  
Rosamond, California 93560

Kern County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 141  
Bakersfield, California 93302

Kern County Museum  
3801 Chester Avenue  
Bakersfield, California 93301

## KINGS COUNTY

None

## LAKE COUNTY

Lake County Historical Society  
570 Forest Drive  
Lakeport, California 95453

Lake County Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 517  
Lakeport, California 95453

## LASSEN COUNTY

Lassen County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 321  
Susanville, California 96130

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Alhambra Historical Society  
416 N. Garfield Avenue  
Alhambra, California 91801

Altadena Historical Society  
P.O. Box 144  
Altadena, California 91001

American Historical Association  
Pacific Coast Branch  
History Department  
University of California  
Los Angeles, California 90007

Arboretum Young Historians  
301 N. Baldwin Avenue  
Arcadia, California 91006

Arcadia Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1152  
Arcadia, California 91006

Azusa Historical Society  
City Hall Complex  
209 E. Foothill Blvd.  
Azusa, California 91702

California Historical Society of  
Southern California  
1120 Old Mill Road  
San Marino, California 91103

Chatsworth Historical Society  
Box 413  
Chatsworth, California 91311

Cross and Cockade Society of  
World War I Aero Historians  
10443 S. Memphis  
Whittier, California 90604

Cultural Heritage Board  
City Hall  
250 E. First Street  
Los Angeles, California 90012

Cultural Heritage Committee of  
The City of Pasadena  
City Hall, 100 N. Garfield  
Pasadena, California 91109

Cultural Heritage Commission of  
the City of South Pasadena  
517 Garfield Avenue  
South Pasadena, California 91030

Downey Historical Society  
P.O. Box 554  
Downey, California 90341

Eagle Rock Valley Historical Society  
1506 Linda Rosa Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90041

East San Gabriel Valley Historical Society  
234 N. Second Avenue  
Covina, California 91722

El Monte Historical Society  
3100 N. Tyler  
El Monte, California 91731

El Rancho San Antonio  
Historical Society of Bell Gardens  
7535 Perry Road  
Bell Gardens, California 90201

El Pueblo de Los Angeles  
24 Olvera Street  
Los Angeles, California 90054

Encino Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1  
Encino, California 91316



Glendora Historical Society  
7345 N. Oak Drive  
Glendora, California 91740

Governor Pio Pico Mansion Society  
10367 Starca  
Whittier, California 90601

Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee  
320 W. Temple Street  
Los Angeles, California 90053

Historical Society of Centinela  
7634 Midfield  
Los Angeles, California 90045

Historical Society of Pomona Valley, Inc.  
367 S. Garey Avenue  
Pomona, California 91766

Historical Society of Southern California  
200 E. Avenue 43  
Los Angeles, California 90031

Junior League of Los Angeles  
Farmers Market  
Third and Fairfax  
Los Angeles, California 90031

La Casa de Rancho Los Cerritos  
4600 Virginia Road  
Long Beach, California 90807

La Puente Historical Society  
P.O. Box 522  
La Puente, California 91744

Las Voluntarias of California  
Arboretum Foundation  
301 N. Baldwin Avenue  
Arcadia, California 91006

Little Landers Historical Society  
10438 Hillhaven Avenue  
Tujunga, California 91042

Long Beach Historical Society  
6400 Bixby Hill Road  
Long Beach, California 90815

Los Compadrinos de San Gabriel  
San Gabriel Adult Recreation Center  
326 S. Mission Drive  
San Gabriel, California 94105

Los Compadrinos de San Gabriel  
1430 S. Euclid  
San Gabriel, California 91755

National Society of Colonial Dames  
of America Resident in the State  
of California  
Norwalk Historical Society  
12237 Sproul Street  
Norwalk, California 90650

Our Authors Study Club  
3439 Fifth Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90018

Pasadena Historical Society  
P.O. Box 2485-D  
Pasadena, California 91105

Pomona Valley Historical Society  
10940 Sepulveda Blvd.  
Mission Hills, California 91340

San Dimas Historical Society  
P.O. Box 175  
San Dimas, California 91773

San Fernando Valley  
Historical Society  
Andres Pico Adobe  
10940 Sepulveda  
San Fernando, California 91340

San Gabriel Historical Society  
P.O. Box 681  
San Gabriel, California 91778

Santa Susana Mountain Park Association  
P.O. Box 831  
Chatsworth, California 91311

Sierra Madre Historical Society  
P.O. Box 64  
Sierra Madre, California 91024

Whittier Historical Society  
% Dr. Arena  
Whittier College  
Whittier, California 90608

#### MADERA COUNTY

Madera County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 478  
Madera, California 93637

Madera County Parks and Recreation Division  
Court House  
Madera, California 95340

Sierra Historic Sites Association  
P.O. Box 451  
Oakhurst, California 93644

#### MARIN COUNTY

Belvedere-Tiburon Landmarks Society  
Box 134  
Tiburon, California 94920

Marin County Historical Society  
62 Hillcrest Drive  
San Rafael, California 94901

#### MARIPOSA COUNTY

Mariposa County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 606  
Mariposa, California 95338

Yosemite Natural History Association  
P.O. Box 545  
Yosemite National Park, California 95389

#### MENDOCINO COUNTY

Mendocino County Historical Society  
603 West Perkins Street  
Ukiah, California 95482

Westerner's Redwood Coast Outpost  
Box 175  
Ukiah, California 95482

#### MERCED COUNTY

Atwater Historical Society  
P.O. Box 111  
Atwater, California 95301

#### MODOC COUNTY

Modoc Historical Committee  
Box 125  
Fort Bidwell, California 96112

#### MONO COUNTY

Mono County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 417  
Bridgeport, California 93517

#### MONTEREY COUNTY

Commodore Thomas ap Catesby  
Jones Society, Chapter No. 1  
Box 1842  
Monterey, California 93940

Monterey County Historical Advisory Committee  
P.O. Box 1208  
Salinas, California 93901

Monterey County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 576  
Salinas, California 93901

Monterey History and Arts Association  
P.O. Box 805  
Monterey, California 93940

San Antonio Valley Historical Association  
P.O. Box 157  
Lockwood, California 93932

#### NAPA COUNTY

Napa County Historical Society  
928 Coombs Street  
Napa, California 94558

#### NEVADA COUNTY

Nevada County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 704  
Nevada City, California 95959

Nevada County Historical Landmark Comm.  
529 E. Broad Street  
Nevada City, California 95959

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Brea Historical Society  
City Hall, 401 S. Brea Boulevard  
Brea, California 92621

Buena Park Historical Society  
P.O. Box 5511  
Buena Park, California 90620

Costa Mesa Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1764  
Costa Mesa, California 92626

Cypress College Local History Assoc.  
College Library, Cypress College  
Valley View Boulevard  
Cypress, California 90630

Fountain Valley Historical Society  
15988 Mt. Matterhorn Street  
Fountain Valley, California 92708

Garden Grove Historical Society  
P.O. Box 503  
Garden Grove, California 92642

Laguna Community Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1301  
Laguna Beach, California 92651

La Habra Old Settlers Historical Society  
600 Linden Lane  
La Habra, California 90631

La Puente Valley Historical Society, Inc.  
Box 522  
La Puente, California 91747

Orange County Historical Society  
2002 N. Main Street  
Santa Ana, California 92668

Orange County Planning Department  
400 W. Eighth Street  
Santa Ana, California 92701

San Juan Capistrano Historical Society  
P.O. Box 81  
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675

Seal Beach Historical Society  
158 12th Street  
Seal Beach, California 90740

#### PLACER COUNTY

Placer County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 643  
Auburn, California 95603

Placer County Park and Historical  
Restoration Commission  
County Administrative Center  
175 Fulweiler Avenue  
Auburn, California 95603

#### PLUMAS COUNTY

Plumas County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 695  
Quincy, California 95791

#### RIVERSIDE COUNTY

City of Riverside Cultural Heritage Board  
Riverside Municipal Museum  
3720 Orange Street  
Riverside, California 92501

Covina Valley Historical Society  
234 N. Second Avenue  
Covina, California 91722

Historical Commission  
Riverside County  
3865 Orange Street  
Riverside, California 92501

Pioneer Historical Society of Riverside  
4593 Rubedoux  
Riverside California 92506

Riverside County Historical Committee  
P.O. Box 1180  
Riverside, California 92501

Riverside Museum Associates  
3720 Orange Street  
Riverside, California 92507

#### SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Folsom Historical Association  
P.O. Box 305  
Folsom, California 95630

Sacramento County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1175  
Sacramento, California 95806

Sacramento Museum and History Commission  
1009 Seventh Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

Sacramento Pioneer Association  
1009 Seventh Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

Sacramento Trust for Historic Preservation  
Pioneer Hall  
1009 Seventh Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

## SAN BENITO COUNTY

San Benito County Historical Society  
1310 Sunnyslope Road  
Hollister, California 95023

San Juan Bautista Historical Society  
P.O. Box 296  
San Juan Bautista, California 95042

## SAN BERNARDINO

Mohave Historical Society  
P.O. Box 68  
Victorville, California 92392

Redlands Area Historical Society  
A.K. Smiley Public Library  
Redlands, California 92373

Rialto Historical Society  
Box 413  
Rialto, California 92376

San Bernardino County Historical Society  
446 Chestnut Avenue  
Redlands, California 92373

San Bernardino Museum Associates  
18860 Orange  
Bloomington, California 92316

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Cabrillo Historical Association  
P.O. Box 6175  
San Diego, California 92106

Congress of History of San Diego County  
5960 El Cajon Boulevard  
San Diego, California 92115

Coronado Historical Assoc., Inc.  
P.O. Box 393  
Coronado, California 92118

Fremont-Kearny Historical Society  
4210 Alder Drive  
San Diego, California 92116

Historical Shrine Foundation  
of San Diego County  
2482 San Diego Avenue  
San Diego, California 92110

Historic Site Board  
City Administration Building  
San Diego, California 92101

Julian Historical Society  
P.O. Box 513  
Julian, California 92036

La Jolla Historical Society  
P.O. Box 2085  
La Jolla, California 92037

Landmark Conservators  
P.O. Box 1267  
Desert Hot Springs, California 92240

Maritime Museum Association  
1306 N. Harbor Drive  
San Diego, California 92101

Maritime Research Society  
4015 Iris Street  
San Diego, California 92110

Old Julian Mining District Society  
K Q Ranch  
P.O. Box 527  
Julian, California 92036

Old Northern San Diego Historical Society  
4519 Del Mar Avenue  
San Diego, California 92107

Parks and Recreation Department, San Diego  
County, County Administration Center  
San Diego, California 92101

Ramona Pioneer Historical Society  
161 Sleffy Road  
Ramona, California 92065

San Diego Historical Days Association  
3966 Mason Street  
San Diego, California 92110

San Luis Rey Historical Society  
P.O. Box 270  
Oceanside, California 92054

Save Our Heritage Organization  
P.O. Box 3466  
La Mesa, California 92041

Serra Museum Library and  
Tower Gallery  
Royal Presidio of San Diego  
San Diego, California 92651

South Bay Historical Society  
2231 Ridgeview  
San Diego, California 92105

Spring Valley Historical Society  
9050 Memory Lane  
Spring Valley, California 92077

Squibob Ch. ECV No. 1853  
5036 Marlborough Drive  
San Diego, California 92116

The Westerners  
San Diego Corral  
P.O. Box 7174  
San Diego, California 92651

#### SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

American-Russian Historical Society  
5345 Geary Boulevard  
San Francisco, California 94118

California Historical Society  
2090 Jackson Street  
San Francisco, California 94109

Chinese Historical Society of America  
17 Alder Place  
San Francisco, California 94133

E. Clampus Vitus, Yerba Buena Chapter  
2090 Jackson Street  
San Francisco, California 94109

Fort Point Museum Association  
P.O. Box 9163  
San Francisco Presidio, California 94129

Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board  
City and County of San Francisco  
100 Larkin Street  
San Francisco, California 94102

Los Californianos  
P.O. Box 1632  
San Francisco, California 94101

National Society of Colonial Dames of  
America Resident in the State  
of California  
2645 Gough Street  
San Francisco, California 94123

Native Daughters of the Golden West  
703 Market Street  
San Francisco, California 94122

Native Sons of the Golden West  
414 Mason Street  
San Francisco, California 94102

San Francisco African-American  
Historical and Cultural Society  
680 McAllister Street  
San Francisco, California 94102

San Francisco Corral of Westerners  
100 Harrison Street  
San Mateo, California 94102

San Francisco Maritime Museum  
Foot of Polk  
San Francisco, California 94109

Society of California Pioneers  
465 McCallister Street  
San Francisco, California 94102

South San Francisco Library  
Historical Project  
840 W. Orange Avenue  
South San Francisco, California 94080

#### SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

California Historical Foundation  
University of the Pacific  
Stockton, California 95204

Conference of California Historical Societies  
University of the Pacific  
Stockton, California 95204

Jedediah Smith Historical Society  
Stuart Library of Western Americana  
Pacific Center for Western Historical Studies  
University of the Pacific  
Stockton, California 95204

San Joaquin County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 21  
Lodi, California 95240

San Joaquin Pioneer and Historical Society  
1201 N. Pershing Avenue  
Stockton, California 95204

Stockton Corral of Westerners  
P.O. Box 84  
Stockton, California 95201

#### SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Atascadero Historical Society  
6500 Palma Avenue  
Atascadero, California 93422

San Luis Obispo County Planning Department  
Courthouse Annex, Room 102  
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

San Luis Obispo County Historical Society  
696 Monterey  
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

Treasure of El Camino Real  
P.O. Box 1047  
Atascadero, California 93422

#### SAN MATEO COUNTY

Millbrae Historical Society  
P.O. Box 511  
Millbrae, California 94030

Menlo Park Historical Association  
64 Moulton Drive  
Atherton, California 94025

Northern California Railroad Club  
P.O. Box 668  
San Mateo, California 94401

Pacific Coast Chapter, Railway and  
Locomotive Historical Society  
978 Emerald Hill Road  
Redwood City, California 94601

Redwood City Heritage Assoc.  
Box 1273  
Redwood City, California 94064

San Mateo County Historical  
Museum Association  
1700 W. Hillsdale Boulevard  
San Mateo, California 94402

Spanish Town Historical Society  
Box 474  
Half Moon Bay, California 94019

#### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Carpinteria Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 103  
Carpinteria, California 93013

Goleta Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 683  
Goleta, California 93017

Landmarks Advisory Committee  
Santa Barbara County  
123 Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara, California 93104

Lompoc Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 398  
Lompoc, California 93436

Pleasant Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 693  
Camarillo, California 93010

Reina del Mar Parlor  
No. 126 N.D.G.W.  
P.O. Box 404  
Santa Barbara, California 93012

San Juan Bautista  
Historical Society  
Box 298  
San Juan Bautista, California 95045

Santa Barbara County Historical  
Preservation Society  
2620 Glendessary Lane  
Santa Barbara, California 93105

Santa Barbara Trust for History Preservation  
P.O. Box 388  
Santa Barbara, California 93102

Santa Maria Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 584  
Santa Maria, California 93454

Santa Ynez Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 661  
Santa Ynez, California 93460

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Argonauts Historical Society  
81 N. Seventh  
San Jose, California 95112

California Pioneers of Santa Clara  
2221 Coastland Avenue  
San Jose, California 95125

Central Coast Chapter National Railway  
Historical Society  
P.O. Box 8407  
San Jose, California 95125

Cupertino Historical Society, Inc.  
P.O. Box 88  
Cupertino, California 95104

Gilroy Historical Society  
7400 Monterey Street  
Gilroy, California 94020

Historical Advisory Subcommittee  
Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation  
70 W. Hedding Street  
San Jose, California 95110

Historical Heritage Commission  
County of Santa Clara  
70 W. Hedding Street, Room 24  
San Jose, California 95110

Mt. View Pioneer Historical Society  
P.O. Box 273  
Mountain View, California 94040

New Almaden Historical Society  
2221 Coastland Avenue  
San Jose, California 95125

Palo Alto Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1321  
Palo Alto, California 94302

Portola Expedition Bicentennial  
1700 W. Hillsdale Boulevard  
San Mateo, California 94402

San Jose Historical Landmarks Committee  
988 Franquette Avenue  
San Jose, California 95125

San Jose Historical Museum Association  
19370 Redberry Drive  
Los Gatos, California 95030

Saratoga Historical Foundation  
P.O. Box 172  
Saratoga, California 95070

Santa Clara County Historical and  
Genealogical Society  
635 Homestead Road  
Santa Clara, California 95051

Sunnyvale Historical Society  
P.O. Box 172  
Saratoga, California 95070

## SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

County of Santa Cruz Parks and  
Recreation Department  
701 Ocean Street  
Santa Cruz, California 95060

Forest History Society, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1581  
Santa Cruz, California 95060

Pajaro Valley History Association  
P.O. Box 960  
Watsonville, California 95077

Santa Cruz Historical Society  
P.O. Box 246  
Santa Cruz, California 95060

## SHASTA COUNTY

Fort Crook Historical Society  
P.O. Box 432  
Fall River Mills, California 96021

Mt. Lassen Historical Society  
Shingletown, California 96088

Shasta College Museum and Research Center  
Old Oregon Trail and Hwy. 299 E  
Redding, California 96001

Shasta County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 277  
Redding, California 96001

## SIERRA COUNTY

Sierra County Historical Society  
Sierraville, California 96126

## SISKIYOU COUNTY

Siskiyou County Historical Society  
910 S. Main Street  
Yreka, California 96097

## SOLANO COUNTY

Solano County Historical Society  
292 Suisun Valley Road  
Suisun City, California 94585

## SONOMA COUNTY

Petaluma Historical Society  
Petaluma, California 94952

Sonoma County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1373  
Santa Rosa, California 95402

Sonoma League for Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 766  
Sonoma, California 95476

Sonoma Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 861  
Sonoma, California 95476

## STANISLAUS COUNTY

Parks Division  
Stanislaus County  
1100 I Street  
Modesto, California 95354

Patterson Township Historical Society  
P.O. Box 15  
Patterson, California 95363

Stanislaus County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 815  
Modesto, California 95353

## SUTTER COUNTY

Sutter Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1266  
Yuba City, California 95991

## TEHAMA COUNTY

Kelly-Griggs House Museum Association  
P.O. Box 929  
Red Bluff, California 96080

Tehama County Historical Landmarks  
Advisory Committee  
P.O. Box 158  
Red Bluff, California 96080

## TRINITY COUNTY

Trinity County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 333  
Weaverville, California 96093

## TULARE COUNTY

Porterville History Museum  
P.O. Box 488  
Porterville, California 93257

Tulare County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 295  
Visalia, California 93277

## TUOLUMNE COUNTY

Tuolumne County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 695  
Sonora, California 95370

Tuolumne County History and  
Landmarks Committee  
41 W. Yaney Avenue  
Sonora, California 95370

## VENTURA COUNTY

American Aviation Historical Society, Inc.  
Box 996  
Ojai, California 93023

Conejo Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1692  
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

Cultural Heritage Board  
Ventura County  
County Office Building  
Ventura, California 93001



Pleasant Valley Historical Society  
P.O. Box 595  
Camarillo, California 93010

Simi Valley Historical Society  
2772 Harrington Road  
Simi, California 93065

Ventura County Historical Society  
77 N. California Street  
Ventura, California 93001

#### YOLO COUNTY

Yolo County Historic Landmarks  
Advisory Committee  
203 Lincoln Avenue  
Woodland, California 95695

Yolo County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 1447  
Woodland, California 95695

#### YUBA COUNTY

Mary Aaron Museum Association  
704 D Street  
Marysville, California 95901

#### Archeological Organizations

Archeological Research Association  
c/o Los Angeles Museum of National History  
900 Exposition Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90007

Archaeological Research, Inc.  
1641 Monrovia Avenue  
Costa Mesa, California 92627

Archeological Survey Association  
of Southern California  
La Verne College  
1950 Third  
La Verne, California 91750

Archeological Survey Association  
of Southern California  
18860 Orange Street  
Bloomington, California 92316

Bay Area Archeological Cooperative  
1089 Broadway Avenue  
San Jose, California 95125

California Desert Archeological Committee  
c/o Department of Anthropology  
University of California  
Riverside, California 92502

President  
Central California Archeological Foundation  
8216 Cedarcrest Way  
Sacramento, California 95826

Desert Avocational Archeological Society  
74-401 Highway 111  
Palm Desert, California 92260

Mojave-Sierra Archeological Society  
c/o Maturango Museum  
P.O. Box 5514  
China Lake, California 93555

Miwok Archeological Preserve of Marin  
2255 Las Gallinas Avenue  
San Rafael, California 94903

Northern California Archeological  
Society, Inc.  
c/o Secretary  
Star Route, Box 944  
Lakehead, California 96051

Northwestern California Archeological Society  
630 Lombard Avenue  
Santa Rosa, California 95405

Pacific Coast Archeological Society  
P.O. Box 926  
Costa Mesa, California 92627

Sacramento Archeological  
Research Associates, Inc.  
8332 Willowdale Way  
Fair Oaks, California 95628

San Fernando Valley  
Archeological Society  
17081 Devonshire Street  
Northridge, California 91324

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Department of Anthropology  
Chico State College  
Chico, California 95926

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Division of Social Sciences  
Cabrillo College  
Aptos, California 95003

Society for California Archeology  
California State University, Fullerton  
800 N. State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, California 92631

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Center for Archeological Research  
Department of Anthropology  
University of California  
Davis, California 95616

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Department of Anthropology  
Fresno State College  
Fresno, California 93710

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Archeological Survey  
University of California  
Los Angeles, California 90024

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Department of Anthropology  
University of California  
Riverside, California 92502

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Department of Anthropology  
Sacramento State College  
6000 J Street  
Sacramento, California 95819

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Department of Anthropology  
San Diego State College  
San Diego, California 92115

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
A. E. Treganza Anthropology Museum  
San Francisco State College  
1600 Holloway Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94132

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Department of Anthropology  
California Polytechnic College  
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

Society for California Archeology  
Archeological Representative  
Department of Anthropology  
California State College  
800 Monte Vista Avenue  
Turlock, California 95380

Santa Barbara County  
Archeological Society  
4723 Ashdale Street  
Santa Barbara, California 93105

San Luis Obispo County  
Archeological Society  
300 Augusta Street, No. 153  
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

## Appendix D

### THE CALIFORNIA HISTORY PRESERVATION PROGRAM

The objective of the California History Preservation Program is the preservation and interpretation of California's rich heritage through the identification and protection of significant historic features. This objective is achieved through a variety of state-sponsored programs, including the preparation and maintenance of a California history plan, a statewide inventory of all historic and archeological features, and several registers of outstanding sites, objects, and structures. The state's participation in this preservation effort is carried out by the Department of Parks and Recreation and includes the acquisition, development, interpretation, and operation of historic units within the California State Park System and the administration of grants-in-aid programs that provide financial assistance in the preservation of state and local historic features.

#### Register Programs

The identification and marking of historic and archeological sites is not a new activity in California. In 1896 an organization called the Landmarks Club of Southern California was formed in Los Angeles for the purpose of conserving the landmarks of the state. In 1902 another organization was incorporated in San Francisco under the name of the California Historic Landmarks League for the purpose of "preserving the historic landmarks of the state and to place memorial tablets in appropriate places."

These two organizations, along with other historically oriented groups, carried on the landmarks program until 1949, when Governor Earl Warren signed the law that created the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. The present committee is composed of a historian, an archeologist, an architect, and four members at large.

#### *California Landmarks Program*

This program is monitored by the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, which functions as a screening body to recommend to the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation those applications that meet the criteria for landmark registration adopted by the committee. The committee requires the sites and features to be significant in the history of the state.

Each landmark registered by the state is eligible for a landmark plaque. Today there are nearly 860 California Historical Landmarks, many of which are marked with appropriate plaques. The committee maintains a file of registered landmarks at its headquarters in Sacramento.

#### *The Points of Historical Interest Program*

This program was established to make it possible to register sites of local historic interest that fail to meet the criteria for registration as California Historical Landmarks. Applications are submitted to the Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee through the county boards of supervisors. The committee then submits its recommendations to the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

#### *National Register of Historic Places*

Under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service maintains a register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that meet the criteria established under this act. California's State Historic Preservation Officer to the National Park Service is the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation. He makes nominations to the *National Register* based on the advice of the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee. The historic features thus nominated must then be approved by the National Park Service.

#### The California State Park System

Through the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State of California operates more than 35 historic park units. Many of the other units in the State Park System also contain important historic features. Such features as old forts, gold rush towns, missions, museums, mansions once owned by famous individuals, and artifact collections are maintained within the State Park System and are interpreted through exhibits and guided tours for the education and enjoyment of the general public.

#### Grant Program for Local History Preservation Projects

Each year, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the federal government allocates grant funds in varying amounts to the states. These funds are for the protection, acquisition, and development of historic sites, objects, and structures that have been entered in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The State Historic Preservation Officer has indicated that after planning and survey needs are met, 50 percent of California's federal allocation will be assigned to local projects, and 50 percent will be assigned to state projects.

### *Who Qualifies*

Governmental agencies, private organizations, and individuals may qualify for Historic Preservation Grant-in-Aid funds; however, the actual grants are made only to subunits of government. Such agencies are accountable for these grants regardless of the ultimate recipients of the funds.

### *The Program*

The project sponsors are expected to finance 100 percent of the project cost. When the project is completed, 50 percent of the expenditures will be refunded. Donated equipment, material, property, and services can be used to match federal funds. The State Historic Preservation Officer selects for funding the projects he considers most worthy.

### *Additional Information*

A *Procedural Guide for Grant Applications Under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* has been prepared to help interested groups apply for federal funds. This booklet and additional information concerning grant or register programs are available from:

Grants and Statewide Studies Division  
History Preservation Section  
California State Department of Parks and Recreation  
Post Office Box 2390  
Sacramento, CA 95811  
Phone: (916) 445-8006

## **APPENDIX E DEFINITIONS**

**ARTIFACT** – Any object manufactured or modified by man

**DISTRICT** – A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified either historically (by past events) or aesthetically (by plan, physical development, or streetscape)

**ENDANGERED FEATURES** – Those historic features that will be lost in the near future if not acquired and stabilized by a responsible organization or individual interested in preservation of history

**GRANTS-IN-AID** – Matching monies available for preservation through a contract with the National Park Service under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

**HISTORIC FEATURE** – Any historic site, building, structure, object, district, or the like that qualifies for inclusion in the inventory of historic features

**HISTORIC RESOURCES** – Any and all historic features that can contribute to the understanding of California history

**INTEGRITY** – The extent to which the original character of a site or object has been honestly retained as measured in terms of its original fabric, design, setting, and location

**INVENTORY** – a listing of historic features, together with relevant data about each feature

**LOCAL** – A term describing a political subdivision within the state, such as a city or county

**OBJECT** – A material item of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historic, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable and three-dimensional

**PATRIMONY** – Our historical inheritance

**PRESERVATION** – The process of protecting historic features through either acquisition or legislation

**PRESERVATION PROGRAM** – The process of selecting, accounting for, acquiring, and developing a project

**PRESERVATION PROJECT** – The physical feature being protected by the preservation program

**PRIME** – A term that describes a historic feature of major importance

**RECONSTRUCTION** – The process of accurately reproducing by new construction (based on exacting research) all or parts of the form and details of a historic resource as it appeared at some point in history

**RESTORATION** – The process of accurately recreating the form and details of all or part of a historic resource and its setting as they appeared at some point in history

**SIGNIFICANCE** – A term used to describe the magnitude and range of an event and its effect in connection with a specific place, district, structure, or even an object

**SITE** – The location of a historic feature or the place where a historic event occurred

**SURVEY** – The process of collecting data on historic features

**STABILIZATION** – The process of applying measures designed to sustain a historic feature in its existing condition

**STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER** (Formerly known as the State Liaison Officer for History Preservation) – An individual appointed by the Governor to oversee the state's responsibility under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

**STRUCTURE** – A work constructed by man, such as a building, bridge, canal or aqueduct

